FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ers of the social institu-

with all due deference to the sex es she has abandoned, merely sny, mend to your household; get married, dominister to the happiness of the doad your own business."

doubtless, was a discreet man; as reported, smacked very much of opov, and mandragora. but the audience, apparently, humor with slavery.

ad all others. out for the millenium.

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25 Cornhill. L. W. LEWIS.

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fartford; John S.

roo, Canterbury.
New York City;
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Lot Holmes, Co wille ;—A. Brooke,

ould always design be credited.

.] GENERAL. of a newspaper, to son, and frank the

a decide whether to laugh to scorn and to accuse whether to angle to score in who hold and avow such principles of out at them with deep and solemn indig-idressed to men of sense, experience, on, they would answer no other end than a former feeling; but, unhappily, a large ice to which these tremen nies are addressed, consists of women, and negroes; the first, proverbial for being principles by momentary im-like softened wax, prone to reessions; and the third, not only prorant of the first principles of society and but, of course, willing to sacrifice them tainment of that equality with the whites believe would be secured by the protion. To these, the promulgation of such dangerous doctrines as wed at this meeting, strengthed by appeals ngs, through the medium of false state-exaggerated declamation, cannot but be indermine all distinct perception of reverence for the Constitution and votion to the faith of our fathers; subheir stead the wildest theories of prac-

is there never was an age more apt for gation of mischievous, fanatical errors,

the most rigid and inflexible. Arguce, are to him of no authority whatever; ne sublimation of his mind has establish-ard above that of reason, experience, cognized principles, or even long rethat the first step of the apostles for as that the first step of the apostics for 22 a creed of errors, in themselves su-diculous, is to render their disciples in-pridicule. Silent contempt is, perhaps, set of all reprehensions, as well as the most water to the flame of fanaticism, which, am of the raging surges, soon subsides, meets no opposition. With a man like fall Phillips, there are but two ways of many to treat him, with silent say. mely: either to treat him with silent, sovempt, as a mad-brained fool—or hunt natura, the common enemy of law, prop-ligion, as he has thus publicly announced



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

heart has announced that the Repeal visitors would regard as sacred from discussion, American institu-tions, that the abolitionists rave. They glory in North asks of them to be silent on the subject of

[This has been given to the readers of the Libera-

of the treasure of sympathy which gushes forth from the American heart in behalf of Ireland; if he would, he could not be that splendid example of a patriot and statesman, for which the world esteems him, and his country almost worships.

In adopting this course, he has fully vindicated himself in the eyes of the American people, and his son and Steele will be received in the South with an enthusiasm, rivalling the corpilar reception.

Gop is not a man that he should repent. Our cause is his, let us be thankful.

Case of T. P. Beach and Others. A strong excitement has prevailed extensively ship they professed for this great man but a brief time since. The 'Liberator,' edited by 'a Mr. Garrison,' but at present under the editorial charge of an understrapper, has proclaimed in relation to this matter, that 'O'Connell is faltering;' 'absolutely a recreant;' and other epithets, equally false and violent. Having exhausted his meagre vocabulary is a large of what they believed to be a religious a recreant; and other epithets, equally false and violent. Having exhausted his meagre vocabulary ield Allen, and Erastus Brown, and perhaps some of where the professions of the recreation of the recreation of the results of the recreation of the recrea of abuse, the understrapper raigns in his prancing pen, and says—'But we forbear further remark, and await the Editor's return, (the said 'a Mr. Garrison,') to have justice done the perfidious mortal.' Upon the subject of the editor's return, public rumor is as yet silent, and there is yet a brief respite from the terrible wrath of Mr. Garrison. That he will return, they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they then upon the subject of the editor's return, public rumor is as yet silent, and there is yet a brief respite from the terrible wrath of Mr. Garrison. That he will return, they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they have been treated with the utwast indiguity and out. yet stient, and there is yet a brief respite from the terrible wrath of Mr. Garrison. That he will return, the public apprehension may believe; but whether he will take up the stunted pen of the understrapper, and do 'jostice to the perfidious mortal,' is yet matter of conjecture. We apprehend, however, that the recent castigation which O'Connell gave to this wild assailant of order and religion will temper him for the effort at 'justice,' and that the sluices of his raving and ribald invective will be opened, and a more than ordinary quantity of abuse vomited forth. But the captious and senseless monomania in which this man with his fellows are buried, cannot stir the lofty pyramid of O'Connell's reputation in America. The very act for which the cry is opened upon him is one of distinguished prudence and justice, and will go far to elevate him still higher in the estimation of all classes of Americans. By it he may purchase the denunciations of a few maniacal abolitionists, but the intelligent, educated mind of America will acknowledge the sagacity and high regard of a statute may be been treated with the utmost indignation they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they have been treated with the utmost indignation they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they have been treated with the utmost indignation they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they have been treated with the utmost indignation they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they have been treated with the utmost indignation of the will be not looked, and they have been treated with the utmost indignation they regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they have been treated with the utmost indignation of the will be regarded as a duty of binding obligation, they they have been confined in various prisons for different periods of time. Thomas P. Beach, in particular, there have been confined in various prisons for time, they have been forcibly ejected from the meeting-houses of time. Thomas P. Beach, in particular, there having tion. Moreover, any other course would have been fatal to the hopes of Ireland in America. No man from abroad would for forty-eight hours be permitting for his method, or for his doctrines, were moved ted to level his attacks at our domestic institutions, and not even the powerful sympathies which encircle about an advocate for freedom in this country, would protect him from the indignation of the people. We thank Heaven, repeal will not be imperilable that may seek felly and in the decision of O'Com. would protect him from the indignation of the peo-ple. We thank Heaven, repeal will not be imperil-led by any such folly, and in the decision of O'Connell, which makes this certain, we recognise that same exalted wisdom and noble forethought, which has characterised his brilliant career throughout. which the Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the Friends,—the denominations that have so evilly entreated them,—claim as especially their own. It would seem, in this view of the case, as if, on the platform of those sects at least, they had the right to stand and utter the word that was given them. Ever since the pro-slavery Irish in this country began to pour into Daniel O'Connell's lap their repeal contributions, we have feared for him. Should this be denied of the other two denomina began to pour into Daniel O'Connell's lap their re-peal contributions, we have feared for him. There is no man who is proof against temptation, who peal contributions, we have feared for him. There is no man who is proof against temptation, who places himself in its way. He can only maintain his integrity, who resists temptation at all hazards. If he does not this, he is to distrust himself, and when others perceive that he does it not, they are to fear for him. True, he may not fall the whole descent at the first slipping; but he has commenced the generation of a momentum, which, if not resisted in time, becomes irresistible, and hurls him to the bottom with a force which probably destroys him. Daniel O'Connell is a splendid man. He has achieved great things for his country, and has been reed great things for his country, and has been regarded as the champion of freedom for the world. His denunciations of slavery in the United States him, and the church, at least, is foreclosed from

on the properties of the surface of proved their sincerity by their sufferings, we bear our most earnest and affectionate testimony. We offer, and invite, mutual co-operation and assistance in the measures which we can employ in common, for the promotion of our common cause,—agreeing to differ, in a spirit of perfect brotherhood, as to those in which we cannot unite. - Eleventh Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. Ecclesiastical Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1843.

This is the week, as you are aware, on which is annually convened most of our great ecclesiastical meetings; and as their doings have usually some bearing upon the subject of abolition, you will doubtless be looking for some account of them. I propose, in this, to give you a brief sketch of such

doubtless be looking for some account of them.
I propose, in this, to give you a brief sketch of such of their proceedings, having a relation to this subject, as have come within the range of my information.

First in order, then, comes the Yearly Meeting of Friends, called Hicksites. In addition to the large number of members from within its own particular to the result of the proceedings, have an injurious effect both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic—emanating as it does from a present content of them. First in order, then, comes the Yearly Meeting of Friends, called Hicksites. In addition to the large number of members from within its own particular bounds, there was present quite a considerable bounds, there was present quite a considerable which is clothed with somewhat of the influence of which is clothed with somewhat of the influence of considerable organ. number of members from was present quite a considerable number from a distance. Among those were embraced foes as well as friends to the anti-slavery movement; and as a consequence, some collision was anticipated from their opposing views. But the anticipation was not realized. The expression the anticipation was not realized. The expression the anticipation of the slave, and of sympathy the slave, and of sympathy the slave of the slave of the slave, and of sympathy the slave of with the anti-slavery movement, was so strong and clear as to forestall any open manifestation of hosclear as to forestail any open mannestation of nos-thity. The general tone of remark, whenever the subject came up, directly or indirectly, had a strong anti-slavery tendency; and this, or some other cause, seemed to hold the opponents so far in check as to prevent them from venturing on any thing sonable to request that you would explain to your

Massachusetts, and dismissed in due form, by the committee of Rhode Island, to join the diocese of Pennsylvania. He presents himself to Bishop Onderdonk, and asks to be taken under his diocesan charge. This, Bishop Onderdonk will consent to do, only on one condition, and that is, that he will pledge himself never to ask for a seat in the convention. He will receive him, if he will at the outset waive the most important of his ministerial rights; if he will bow down servilely to the dictates of an unholy prejudice, and promise never to come between the wind and the right reverend bishop's nobility, except as a member of an inferior caste. Such a pledge, of course, Mr. Crummel refuses to give. The bishop tells him he is a very 'forward and aspiring young man;' and here the interview ends. But the bishop, unwilling to bear the whole responsibility of this step, prepares—as it would seem from subse-

they enforce their right,-but their right remains | But enough for the present; my sheet is nearly the same, and may not be justly violated. While these views of our own duty in this matter must prevent us from adopting this method ourselves, we do not presume to prescribe or dictate to others, who

From the British (Glasgow) Friend. Letter from Joseph Sturge-Society of Friends in the United States.

The following letter having been sent to The London Friend, and refused insertion, it has been London Friend, and refused insertion, it has been forwarded to us, with a request that it may find a place in our present number. We most cheerfully comply with the wish of the writer; although, to make room for his letter, we have been compelled to leave out other important matter. Like J. C. Fuller, our friend Joseph Sturge speaks what he have a send toxifies what he have and toxifies what he have and toxifies what he have and toxifies what he knows, and testifies what he has seen; and his letter will, we are convinced, be perused by our readers with deep interest.

will To the Editors of 'The Friend':

and hos-been laid before Friends in England to a contrary cause, seemed to hold the opponents so far in check as to prevent them from venturing on any thing more than a few inuendoes, or an occasional indistinct allusion, to the obnoxious subject.

Altogether, the meeting has afforded much matter for congratulation to abolitionists, and ground for hope that the Society of Friends will soon be in fact, what it has long been in form—ar anti-slavery society. In contrast with the feelings of our friends, I ought, perhaps, to meation the fact, that one of the most conspicuous anti-abolitionists of the meeting, a Friend from your neighborhood, expressed herself in terms of the deepest discouragement, and seem-

osserver; there are many bright exceptions, and osserver in terms of the deepest discouragement, and seemed to mourn over the spirit that prevailed, and here own impotent efforts to stay its progress.

So much for the Yearly Meeting of Friends. The next in order was the Episcopal Convention in the Diorse of Pennsylvania. This is a very dignifed body; quite too dignified to have anything to do with so odious a subject as that of abolition. The ministers, who for the most part compose this Convention, are not going to soil their canonical robes by dabbling in vulgar reforms. Such works do not come within their province, or under their prerogative. Their business is to preach the gospel; reforms are for the unholy and vulgar.

The bishop of this diocese has an especial antipathy to these reformatory movements. Against that of temperance, it is said that he sets his face daily, by a practical testimony; and as to that of abolition, you will understand his position, and that of the ministers under his charge, when I mention one or two recent facts.

You know young Crummel, who was some years since excluded from the theological seminary of the Episcopal Church in New-York, because of his color. Well, this young man has recently come to Philadelphia, with the view of establishing a church of his own order among the colored people. He comes well recommended—a good scholar—having passed through a regular academical and theological course; regularly ordained by Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, and dismissed in due form, by the committee of Rhode Island, to join the diocese of Pennsylvania. He presents himself to Bishop Onderdonk, and asks to be taken under his diocese of the representation of the since of the colonization in the science of the colonization in the science of the colonization of the since of the end of the colonization of the since of the definition in the science of the colonization of the since of the col

bishop tells him he is a very 'forward and aspiring young man,' and here the interview ends. But the bishop, unwilling to bear the whole responsibility of this step, prepares—as it would seem from subsequent developments—to divide the blame, and through a seemble. One of the first movements of that body was to offer a resolution, 'gring to all the African charches the power of regulating their own affairs, instead of allowing them delegates to the convention.' This resolution was offered by Horace Binney, ir. and was no doubt the result of previous collusion between him and the bishop, with regard to the case of Crummel. 'Ricre was no discussion, safe as I have heard, except on the affirmative side of the motion; and no opposition, except two of three feels' noes, when the question was put.

Now look at this transaction. Here in a churchin the persons of its representatives, that calls taking a many truth in the assertion that the 'violence of the state of religion and the bishop, with regard to the convention, and no opposition, except two of three feels' noes, when the question was put.

Now look at this transaction. Here in a churchin the presents of its representatives, that calls taking a present of the complexion God has given him. This itsers that claim a direct, deliberately refuse a brother minister, of unimpeachable character, and unspote the crumples of the conflexion God has given him. This they do, not only in the face of the painest distance of religion and humanity, but in direct violation of their own constitution; for by the canons of their charactery of the complexion of the complexion of the conflexion o

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. - N. P. Rogers, Concerd; - William Wilbur, Dever; - Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERMONT .-- John Bement, Woodstock ;- Rowland P. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Mosee Emery, WestNewbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lewell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dyrchester and ricantiy;—Richard
C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—
Elius Richards, Waymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—
Wm. C. Stone, Waterforen;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—
Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph L. Noves, Gorgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Askburukam.
Ridone-Island.—Wim. Adams, Puntucket;—Gee

RHODE-ISLAND .- Wm. Adams, Pawtucket ;- Gee S. Gould, Warwick. [] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 647.

From the Emancipator and Free American

The writer of the following article is a lady of great respectability, who has removed her family from a slave to a free State, and whose statements

may be relied on as true: The Famished Hand.

The Famished Hand.

In the year 1834 or 5, I left Norfolk, Va. in a large schooner, bound for New-York. One of the cabin passengers had a sick child, and no attendant. The second day after we left Norfolk, the child asked for food, and I offered to prepare a toast for it, For this purpose I went to the cook's room, which was below the deck, and in going to which it was necessary to pass a quantity of freight which had been put on board at Norfolk. The steward kindly assisted me in making the toast, and added a cracker and a cup of tea. With these on a small waiter, I was retiring to the cabin, when in passing the freight, which consisted of boxes, bags, &c. a little tawny, famished looking hand was held out from between the packages. The skeleton fingers, agitated by a convulsive movement, were evidently reached forth with a view to the food in my possession. Shocked, but not alarmed by the apparition, sion. Shocked, but not alarmed by the apparition, I laid the cracker on the hand, which was immediately withdrawn. No one observed the transaction, and I went swiftly to the cabin. The sick child was gratified with its meal; and when, in the afternoon, it wanted more, I again offered my services. I apologized to the steward for the liberty I was taking in visiting his premises so often, but pleaded the necessity of attending to the little invalid. I found he was a father, and inquired the names of his children. I brought him presents for them, and so ingratiated myself into his favor, that I soon had so ingratiated myself into his favor, that I soon had free access to the larder, and often found nice things prepared for myself, as well as for the little one in the cabin. But whatever I could procure was divided with the famished hand, which to me had become a precious charge. There must have been an eye to watch my motions. In fancy I could see that eye gleaming at my approach, but at other times closed in dim despair.

As all was tranguil on heard, it was evident that

As all was tranquil on board, it was evident that I alone was aware of the presence of the unseen fig-gitive; and I humbly returned thanks to God for allowing me the privilege of ministering to the wants of this his outcast, despised and persecuted image. That the unfortunate being was a slave, I doubted That the unfortunate being was a slave, I doubted not; but how could I serve him or her, or whoever it might be, effectually? I knew the laws and usages in such cases. I knew the poor being had nothing to hope from the captain and crew of the vessel, and repeatedly asked myself the agonizing question, will there be any way of escape? I had hope that we might land in the night, and so, under favor of darkness, the fugitive be enabled to go on shore unseen by those on board. I determined to watch for, and assist the creature who had been thus providentially consigned to my care.

providentially consigned to my care.

On the sixth day, (we having a long passage,) I cound that the goods below were being moved, in order to come at something which was wanted, and order to come at something which was wanted, and so filled up was the passage that I could not go below. My heart seemed to die within me, for the safety of the sufferer had become dear to me. We sat down to dinner, but the dishes swam before not cycs. I fert that a discovery must take place. The tumbling of the freight below had not ceased. Each moment I expected an alarm. At length I heard a sudden 'halloo!'—and all was quiet. Presently the steward came into the cabin, looked significantly at the company, and whispered to the captain. The captain was carving, but immediately laid down his knife and fork, and went on deck. One of the passengers followed him, but soon returned, and in a sengers followed him, but soon returned, and in a laughing manner, informed us that a strange passenger had been found among the freight. 'It is,' added he, 'a small mulatto boy, who says he belongs to Mr. —, of Norfolk. That he had been concealed among the lumber on the wharves, for two weeks, and secreted himself in the schooner two weeks, and secreted himself in the schooner the night before we sailed. He is going to New-York to find his father, who escaped two years since. And,' continued he, 'he is starved to a skeleton, hardly worth taking back.' Many jokes were passed as to the manner of his being renovated, when he should again fall into the hands of his master. Some thought the vessel must put immediately back. Others were of online, that are were misting. Others were of opinion, that, as we were within eight or ten hours' sail of New-York, the trip would be made, and the boy carried back on her return.

The unfortunate child had been brought on deck, and we all left the cabin to look at him. I follow-ed behind, almost unwilling to see him, and stood some time by the companionway in order to gain strength for the interview. I then proceeded for-ward. As soon as he discovered me, a bright gleam passed over his countenance, and he instinctively held out to me the same famished hand! My feelings were no longer to be controlled. There stood a child before me, not more than eleven or twelve years of age, of yellow complexion, and sad countenance, nearly naked, his back seared with scars, and his flesh wasted to the bone. I burst into tears,

into lamentations, and the jests of others were, for a moment, turned into sympathy.

It however, began to be suspected that I had brought the boy away; and, in that case, the vessel must put back, in order to give me up also. But I related the circumstances as they occurred, and all appeared satisfied with the truth of my statement. appeared satisfied with the truth of my statement.

appeared satisfied with the truth of my statement.

I requested that I might be allowed to feed the boy, which request was granted, and I carried him some dinner on a plate. He are voraciously; and as I stood beside him, he looked into my face at evidence of the statement. ery mouthful. There was something confiding in his look. When he had finished his meal, as I took the plate, he rubbed his fingers softly on my hand, and leaned his head toward me like a weary child. Oh, that I could have offered him a place of rest; that I could have comforted and protected him; a helpless child, a feeble, emaciated, suffering innocent lad, reserved for bondage and torture!

Towards evening he was taken below, and I was no more allowed to see him; but I learned that he

no more allowed to see him; but I learned that he was put in the steerage, strongly bound, and that the 'proper authorities' of New-York would be consulted as to the disposal of him. We came to anchor during the night, at some distance below the city, the captain informing us in the morning, that the vessel had been forbidden to enter the port with

city, the captain informing us in the morning, that the vessel had been forbidden to enter the port with a fugitive slave on board; that she must discharge her cargo where she lay, and return with all possible despatch to Norfolk. A boat was provided to carry us up, and I remarked to the captain that there was 'great ado about a helpless child.' He replied, 'The laws must be obeyed.'

As I approached the city, I could not help exclaiming, 'Is this the region, this the soil of boasted freedom?' Here, when the child is treated like a felon, manacled, anchored from the shore, to be sent back to slavery and the lash, deprived of the fostering care which even the brute is allowed to exercise toward its young? Here the slender boy seeks the protection of his father, name dear to helplessness! Does Humanity aid him in the search? No, Humanity is circumscribed in her operations by laws which consign one portion of Freedom's sons and daughters to the service, the control, and the brutality of the other. Humanity looks on them and weeps. More she cannot do. 'The laws must be obeyed.'

And now, since years have passed, where is that boy? Does he still live in hopeless bondage? Are other scars added to those imprinted on his infant skin? When I saw him, he appeared innocent as a child of freedom. He felt and suffered as a child of freedom. He felt and suffered as a child of free parents would feel and suffere His sorrows were touching as the sorrows of a white child would have been. Alas! poor youth, from me thy face is hidden. If living, thou art still young; but were thy days turned into pages,—what a volume to meet the human eye!

By Be very calm and charitable when American

Be very calm and charitable when American slavery is the theme! Don't get excited!

HE LIBERATOR:

CBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, gy W. Williams, General Agent : ting I am pr

> the paper ERMS — \$2.50 per annum, payable in ad-grave of the expiration of six months. The part will be sent to one address for ten accuracy will be sent to one address for ten sand common making less than a square

IN JACKSON,
GRAY LORING,
WILLIAM

WILLIAM

PASSETT.

ILLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

rol. XIII .-- NO. 22.

From the Washington Globe. an Anti-Slavery Society and Convention.

e, by the New-York papers, these rannual meetings a few days ago ince the Whigs, finding these fanattry a milistone about their necks. itical insignificance has become they are no longer considered effiould hardly be worth noticing, were it se of occasionally calling public at-wed objects of these daring fanat-ill be perceived, by what follows, he abolition not only of slavery,

Garrison also came all the way from

e Mr. Randall Phillips, who exalted occasion, above Miss Abby Kelley, ad all others. He immortalized a Latimer; called him 'the Luther of ion; and wished all the men in were George Latimers. Who this rais, we cannot positively say—proba-ness who has distinguished himself in people in the South of their property. Randall Phillips means by the new f which George is to be the 'Martin ars sufficiently evident from the aboliwhich he sums up in the following pithy 'You must,' said he, 'lay the churches constitution under your feet.' This, it great point aimed at by these illustri-'new revelation.' Down with own with the Constitution-and down Level them all in the dust-

tion in the heads and hearts of nidren, and our domestics. at age, though boasting of its freedom as and superstitions of what are called is prone to the excesses of fanatiand the people of the United States see this in the success of Mormonism, h, so far as they can be underaly destructive of the rights of proper-at war with all social duties. It is exemplified in the bloody triumphs drivellings of a superannuated, but meaning dotard, at the shrine of whose schee, day after day, we see reason sac-immolated, children offered up victims, aman affection or duty forgotten, disre-to use the language of Mr. Randall the the churches and the Constitution— inder foot. We could easily cite a variar examples of successful frauds, and enthusiasm, carried into successful op-he incalculable injury of the repose and societies, families, and individuals: cient only to appeal to the experience

sent, nor a people more ready to adopt those of the United States.

Accesses of fanaticism both reason and some themselves in vain. Error is everymate, but the errors of the fanatic are, of

tionists are sufficiently aware of the nealways having a Punch to their puppetathis occasion they exhibited both Punchone in the likeness of a white slave, as it; the other in the person of an old made a speech, in which he detailed ready cut-and-dried horrors of slavery ecial use, we presume, of our philanthro-brethen; and concluded, by declaring new what religion was, until he fell into

I gratifying and noble declaration of O'Conlast the visit of his son and Steele to the United
should be devoted to the great cause of Irish
on, and that they would in no respect interfere
the domestic institutions of the country, has
all into fury the abolition blood. This was to

From the Utica Liberty Press.

their turbulent faction. The dangers attendant upon the proceedings of such men, were shadowed forth, a few years since, in the most ominous manner. An Englishman, by the name of Thompson, came amongst us, and under the license which his falsely assumed philanthropy gave him, he poured out it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped, unanthe holders have it; it is wrung from the muscles of the whipped it. a most abusive trade against those glorious institutions, to which Americans are proud to do homage.

With blind and applauding zeal, the abolition faction were prompt to echo his daring and insolent
invectives upon the American character and Constition, until at last, having inspired his associates
with a spirit similar to his own, the notorious Garrison with sudecious irrepresence maligned the names. tution, until at last, having inspired his associates with a spirit similar to his own, the notorious Garrison, with audacious irreverance, maligned the names of the mighty dead who framed the Constitution, and aspersed the memories which make the anniversary of American freedom a cherished festival.

An English mountebank and hireling, spreading abroad such sentiments as these, and applauded by men of the stamp of Garrison and his male and female echoists, was a grave subject, and calculated to arouse American feeling. It did have that effect, and our city was made the scene of disgraceful riot, in which the leaders were violently handled by the assertion of mob power, as in the struggle the innotent suffer with the guilty, and we think, too, the native patriotism of the American heart was proof against the taint of the English Thompson. But we nevertheless denounce those who assail the holiest memories of the American patriot, and well durn to a scoff and by-word those names and deeds which are the holiday shripes of our people and deeds which are the holiday shripes of our people and the terrific burst of indignation that will meet them at the entrance. No countryman has the privilege to insult such feelings, and if it was O'Connell himself, he would deserve the storm of popular feeling that would assail him.

It is because the native nobleness of O'Connell's popular feeling that would assail him.

It is because the native nobleness of O'Connell's right to make common cause with the oppressed,

conflict, and they doubtless anticipated something of a harvest of excitement from the visit of Mr. Steele and his associate. But the timely and prudent announcement of O'Connell has crushed such hopes; has pointed out distinctly that the sole and only rather than of want of faithfulness to humanity. purpose of this mission was repeal. With a consistency which has ever been the proud jewel of his character, he says that his estimation of slavery in America is no ways changed, but he would not attack a people while partaking of their hospitalities.

[This has been given to the readers of the Liberatory of the libe His individual opinions of American institutions are of no weight in his mind, compared with his duty to his country, and he feels as we all feel, that they have no right to obstruct the majestic tide of sympathy which is pressing into Ireland from this country. He would not deprive Ireland, by word or act of his, of the transport of the sympathy words.

with an enthusiasm, rivalling the cordial reception of the North. But he has waked into barking fury the whole kennel of northern abolitionists; the first and wildest of the pack is already upon him, with a howl that tells how shallow was the whining friend-ship they professed for this great man but a brief

SELECTIONS.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1843. making this fair and prosperous country the play- | influence of the slave power! The high, chivalric, ground of strife and contest, in the hope that in the anarchy of public sentiment and the conflict of public prejudices, some advantage would be gained to wreath of diamonds, giving to him dignity and char-

We ask our readers if this does not seem tame, coming from the mouth of the great Irish agitator. We ask them if such sentiments as we have sup-posed above, uttered with all his fire, his pathos, his Irish naivete, in his elegant language, and endorsed

is the what religion was, until be fell most dearward was the waster of the abolitionists, and heard Marsa was the entered waster of the abolitionists, and heard Marsa was the entered waster of the abolitionists, and heard Marsa was the entered waster of the abolitionists, and heard Marsa waster of the abolitionists, and heard waster of the abolitionists, and heard waster of the abolitionists, and heard waster of the marsa waster of the abolitionists, and heard waster of the marsa waster of

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School.

This Branch of the great Presbyterian body in this country is now in session in Philadelphia. The follow is its cowardly and unprincipled action on the subject of slavery.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported the following resolution:

Whereas, divers memorials and remonstrances have been presented to the General Assembly, some asking for action, and others deprecating all action of this body upon the subject of slavery; therefore, Resolved, That though this Assembly cannot con-

Resolved, That though this Assembly cannot con-sent to hold any relation to slavery as a system which implies approbation, but must be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy consequences both to the master and the slave, yet the removal of it, though an object of intense desire and fervent prayer, and one calling for the contin ed action of truth and love, does not fall within

This resolution powers of this body.

[This resolution was reported yesterday and made the order of the day this morning. It being understood that the subject was to come up at this hour, a large number of spectators were present.]

In submitting this resolution, Rev. Dr. Wisner,

Chairman, said that it is the report of a majority of the Committee; all the members of it; he did not concur in it himself. Rev. Mr. Rowland moved to go into committee of the whole and sit with closed doors, but the motion was withdrawn. Rev. Mr. Rowland moved that

e hear the momorials. Rev. Dr. Wisner said they all breathed the same spirit, and when we have heard one we have heard

On motion of Dr. Dickinson it was resolved to hear

any that should be called for. Several memorials, asking action, and remonstrances against action, were then read.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Abingdon, Va., opposed the resolution of the committee. He wished to bring the question to the test of Scripture, and if the Bible nces slavery an evil, he would go with his pronounces slavery an evil, he would go with his brethren in condemning it. He was born and edu-cated in New-England, but had resided half his life at the South; he was not a slaveholder, and never intends to be, but his attachments to some slavehold-ers are strong. He had been with them in afflictions, and administered consolations to them in death. He loved the slave, he had knelt by his sick bed in his cabin, and carried him, too, the comforts of the gos-pel, and he prayed that his right hand might forget its skill if he forgets the slave. But he could not vote for the resolution. It pronounces on the institution of slavery in language too strong to be justi-fied by the Bible. Does the precept or the example of Christ require us to exclude slaveholders from our communion? If it does, I go for the resolution. The end in view will be gained by keeping this point strictly in mind. However the South may regard slavery as an EVIL, it will grate harshly on th

gard slavery as an EVI. It will grate naturally on the ear in coming from this Assembly, unless the position is sustained by the word of God.

Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of western New-York, was also opposed to the resolution, but for very different reasons.

1. It speaks of remonstrances and memorials as if there were very nearly an equal number of them, but there are sixteen memorials for action and only two remonstrances. 2. It is not perspicu-ous. It declares slavery an evil, but does not say whether a natural or moral evil. It says the Assembly can sustain no relation to slavery that implie approbation, but while it admits slaveholders to he union, it does imply approbation of it. It speaks of the unhappy consequences of slavery, with-out specifying what it means; you would not speak of sinners as being unhappy, but as lying in guilt.

3. It makes a false issue. It admits that the removal of slavery is greatly to be desired, but declares that it is not within the of this Assembly. What is not? Its removal of this Assembly. What is not? Its removal Nobody has asked the Assembly to remove slavery. We have been asked to bear testimony against it as we have done already other sins; as we have done already that the breaking. clares that it is not within the constitutional powe of this Assembly. What is not? Its removal on the subject of dancing and Sabbath-breaking A. It says that the subject calls for the continued action of truth and love, and then refuses to do what it says ought to be done. Who is to apply the truth? Who is to speak in love, if not the Assembly? If action is called for, let it come from us. It does not come up to past action on the subject, The Assembly has taken higher ground long ago, and this would be a step backward when we ought to advance. Dr. Hill told us yesterday, if Sabbathbreaking was a sin, we ought to say so, and testify against it. So I say on this subject. And if this ty is a sin, while it winks at the guilt of slavery ill not our Saviour say that we are straining at gnat and swallowing a came! He therefore moved to postpone the resolution of the Committee to take up a substitute declaring that slavery is a sin against God and an outrage upon the rights of man, and enjoining the Synods, and Presbyteries, and Sessions, treat the subject as they do all other sins.

Rev. Mr. Groff, of Maryland, was opposed to both

They will do no good. Hitherto we

resolutions. They will do no good. Hitherto we have gone on in great harmony, but cannot any longer if these resolutions prevail. God does not reared it himself. We know at the South that it is an evil; a great evil; the South groans under it, but present they do not see the remedy. And where es God justify us in taking his place and declaring that slavery is a sin?

In taking these positions, we are making war on the laws of the land; which neither Christ, nor his Apostles did, in their contest with evil. And the christian population is so very small a part of the South, that our opinions will have no weight for

And finally, if these resolutions are adopted, the southern churches will separate from this Assembly. We will hold on as long as we can; we shall part in pain; but take the ground proposed, and our beloved

nion is no longer one.
Rev. Mr. Parmalee said a few words, and the question of postponement was decided in the affirmative, 53 to 46. The question then recurring on the resolution o

Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Gideon, of the District of Columbia, moved to postpone the resolution of Mr. Kellogg to take up a preamble and resolution which he submitted for the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. The question was taken, and was decided in the

negative, 41 to 53. The resolution of Mr. Kellogg was again before

the house, and Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher made an able speeci which, we do not report, as he submitted his views in a series of written propositions, which mode he preferred, as he did not wish his remarks to be misrepresented. He was in favor of meeting the ques-tion on Bible ground, and declaring slavery a sin, at war with the fundamental principles of the gov-

ernment of God.
After Dr. Beecher's remarks, the Assembly attended to some items of business which will be men-tioned hereafter; we will preserve the unity of the subject and continue the debate. At the opening of

the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Ithica, N. Y., spoke on the general subject. It was often his painful duty to differ from brethren whom he loved. He never had been able to go with whigs or tories; he could sel-dom go with the thorough-going men of either par-ty. He used to think he was an abolitionist, but he finds he is not; he is even called a pro-slavery man, by some, denounced as selfish and man-feuring; but it was very likely that others would call him an abolitionist when they knew how little sympathy he had for the system of slavery. Many of the most be loved of his congregation are abolitionists; one of the memorials now before this Assembly is signed by all but one of his session, and it would be greatly for his peace of mind if he could see his clear to go with them. But when he remembered his ordination vows, and that he must please God rather than man, he must pursue that course to which he is shut up by the word of God. Dr. W. then laid down the words of the Saviour,

'My kingdom is not of this world,' as the principles on which he stood, and said if it were of this world then he would mingle with the world in all their strifes and political controversies. But it appeared to him that Christ had separated us from all that nd of controversy which is urged upon us by our sholition brethren. But while he differed from the he was willing to award them all the credit for hon he was willing to award them an the credit for hom-esty and sincerity which they claim. And whatever might be the decision of the Assembly, he should bow to it, though it rends the church to its original

But the brethren seem to feel that we have com here to deliver a chapter of opinions on every m be brought up; it did not him so, and he had ob ected, but he had been over ruled, and must yield. And now you are about to send down an opinion on the subject of slavery, and we are told that if we withheld our opinions, we are

assailing the very principles of republican liberty. Rev. Dr. Duffield spoke at some length in reply a proper place, for the removal of evil. But is it are duty here? It is the duty of an ecclesiastical ody to do the business of the church, and of politibody to do the business of the church, and of political men to take care of the politics of the day. As individuals and citizens, we may, in our own place, do all we can to promote the good of the country; but if we adopt the principles we are called on to send down to the churches, I see no place to stop, short of our entering at once, as an assembly, into all the political questions of the day, enlightening the minds of the people, reforming abuses, &c. But 'my kingdom is not of this world,' said Christ to Pilate, and the Roman governor understood him as assuring him that Cæsar had nothing to fear from his interference with the civil government, and his interference with the civil government, and therefore Pilate took the part of Jesus, and sought to

tionists. I know the influences they tionists. I know the influences they against us, and how we are assailed at our very altars, by radical abolitionists, who believe that antislavery will prosper only when they have trampled the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the church of God, the Constitution of the State, and the Constitution of the State of Constitution of the S us that they have no sympathy with these ultraisms; that this is the language of radical men, such as Garrison, and others. But what says the New-York Evangelist on this subject? That paper takes the ground that every thing else must be made subordinate to abolitionism; 'every thing' must occupy a low place, compared with this. Now, Sir, 'every thing' covers even the cross of Christ; and in its defence of abolitionists, as men of one idea, the New-York Evangelist contends that they must exalt this cause above every other. Now I ask, if this print advocates such sentiments, is it strange that abolitionists are set down as radical? There is a war on this subject, not between abolitionists and slaveholders, but between abolitionists and those who will not go with them in setting this cause up as superior in its claims to all others. I am called us limb of slavery, because I cannot go with brethren in this war.

This was merely the introduction of Dr. Wisner's speech. He then proceeded to show what was the gospel mode of meeting evils of the nature

What would be the duty of a Christian minister if he were living under the despotism of Prussia or Turkey? Must he denounce every act of tyranny as an outrage on the rights of man, and a sin against the law of God? But it may be said that we must the law of God? But it may be said that we must purify the church. And how? By sending down an opinion that slavery is an awful sin? Even this will not satisfy the abolitionists. They must have the knife of discipline applied to all who hold slaves. They would even go so far as to adopt the 1837 plan of excision, and cut off from the pulpit, and the communion of the church, all slaveholders. This has been done by one Synod, and others want the southern brethren from our pulpits, we might at least wait till they ask us to let them in. I should feel wait till they ask us to let them in. I should feel strange to write to my brother Hill of Virginia, that ust not come to Ithaca and preach, and he should write back that I had better wait till he wanted to come. Now, have we not had enough of Excision, without that going over the heads of Synods, and Presbyteries, and Sessions, to excommunicate our southern brethren? Dr. W. then established with masterly power and great effect, the following

espotism of Prussia, and regulated by the laws of the State, and of the United States.

2. The political world is now in an excited state

of mind on this subject, in consequence of the radical and treasonable designs of abolitionists.

3. The memorials asking action on this subject have not come from those who are suffering under the evils of slavery, but from men in the free States. 4. We are not authorized by the word of God to say that every man who holds slaves is guilty of sin. Father Richards, of Auburn, owns an old woman in

ing down to perdition?

5. A worse kind of slavery than southern slave-

history of those times. Read Gibbon, and Mc-Knight's Exposition, and Jahn, and you will find it

Now, the mode in which our Saviour and the apostles treated the subject, is to be our guide. There is the most overwhelming testimony, that the state of slavery was far worse then, than at the South now; masters had the power of life and death over their slaves, and often used it; the slave was not considered as a man, but as a beast-as a chatinto a special exposition of the relative duties of masters and slaves; and it had always been a matter of grief to him. (Dr. W.) that his abolition brethren are so unwilling to go to the Bible, and learn the 'great principles' of God's government, and not confine our view to specific cases. But when I was confine our view to specific cases. But when I was a young man, I was a lawyer; and when we were seeking to establish some great principle of law, we were always glad to find its application to a specific case; and if there was an authorized exposition of the development of the resolutions. The Rev. Dr. Ely so the other side, and was followed by the Rev. Edward Beecher, and the Rev. Mr. Myers. A the last speaker had concluded, the Rev. Mr. the law in such cases, that settled the question Now, the apostles give us God's own exposition of Then if the apostles did give directions on this subject, what were they? In his first letter to Timo-thy, vi. 1-3, he writes: [Let the reader turn to these passages, and those that follow, and read them.]

If brother Beecher had been in the place of good old Abraham, and Ged had told him to take his only son Isaac, and put him to death, Mr. Beecher would look up and say, 'why, Lord,' it is contrary to the 'great principles' of your government for me to take the life of my son; I can't do it; 'and so Mr. Beecher would refuse to obey a positive precept, be-cause it conflicts with what he thinks is a great prin-ciple. But if God tells me to lay my wife on the

altar, it shall be done. And I have been shocked when my abolitie orethren have told me that if they thought the Bible tolerated slavery, they would reject the Bible. But I dare not take this liberty with the Bible. I will pelieve it, and obey it, the whole of it, or none. And when we thus yield to its teachings, we are de-nounced as pro-slavery men, and called by every hard name that abolition lecturers can turn their

Dr. W. then cited and commented on Eph. vi-6-9: Col. iii. 22-25: iv. I.

Titus ii. 9-10, 'not purloining,' is the advice given here to servants. The apostle, said Dr. W.

loes not advise slaves to steal horses and boats, and any thing necessary for their escape. Col. iii. 18-20: 1 Cor. vii. 21-22.

cal institutions are not to be assailed by the church. Here is the specific direction as to the way in which the ministers of Christ are to treat the evil of slave- Moderator at once. Some wished to know what they

And now let me ask my brethren what good they will do by driving their measures through. The churches have just settled down after the great schism, revivals have been numerous and powerful, our numbers are almost doubled, and now we are called on to draw another line, and that to be Mason and Dixon's line. Nor is this to be the end. When have been have good they will not be the cold. When have been have good they will not be made of the motion of indefinite postponement, amid calls for the reading of the paper. He was, and Dixon's line. Nor is this to be the end. When have been have got off the South they will not be made of the motion to postpone, and he asked for leave to withdraw his motion. Leave was given. Where you have a contract the metric of the motion to postpone, and he asked for leave to withdraw his motion. Leave was given. Where upon Rev. W. L. Breekenridge, from Louisviile, renewed the motion of indefinite postponement, amid calls for the reading of the paper. He was,
and Dixon's line. Nor is this to be the end. When these brethren have cut off the South, they will next Baltimore. these brethren have cut off the South, they will next want to get rid of all who will not go with them in the abolition measures. We are marked on the catalogue to go next. And if the ploughshare is to be driven again, I almost wish that I lived on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, for I cannot live where I am to be forever goaded with this thing. I am found, and I call upon my brethren to help me out.' Leave was given him to the surpleasant predictions and I will ret.

Another schism is threatened, on the subject of withdraw. Mr. Rankin, of Fort Wayne, then man Another schism is threatened, on the subject of slavery. And not because the system of slavery is defended, but because one portion of the church will not take the same ground with another as to the best means for its removal. The past action of the Assembly has been unanimous, but will not be so now. Whatever is done will be the mere opinion of a majority, and what moral power will there be in a divided vote? I tremble for the result, but I have freely expressed my views, I have prayed that God will guide us to a wise conclusion, and I will submit.

it was our duty to do all we can, We have notes of his speech, but must bring to

THESDAY MORNING, May 23.

was adopted.

After the reading of numerous memorials from various Presbyteries and churches on the subject-the Rev. Mr. Rowland, of New-York, moved that

I know how difficult our position is among abolionists. I know the influences they seek to bring

action of truth and love, does not fall within the constitutional power of this Assembly.

Wherenpon the Rev. Mr. Kellogg moved the post pement of the above resolution, in order to take

the following substitute, viz:
Whereas the subject of slavery has engaged the attention of our churches to a considerable extent, for years past, and although the General Assembly of 1818 unanimously resolved, that we consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another, a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to 'love our neighbor as ourselves,' and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and precepts of the spel of Christ, which requires that 'all things atsoever ye would that men should do to u, do ye even so to them,' yet inasmuch gospel of Christ, which you, as different and discordant views have since been expressed in relation to this institution, as exists in our county, and to some extent with our communion, it becomes proper and important to the purity, peace and prosperity of our church, that the views of this Assembly should be kindly and distinctly expressed. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, 'That we regard the enslaving and holding in slavery of human beings, as practised in our country, a sin against God, a violation of the rights of men, and an inversion of the Divine pre-

ogatives. Resolved, 2d, That we affectionately and earnestly urge upon the Ministers, Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods, connected with this Assembly, that they treat this as all other sins of great magnitude, and by a diligent, kind, and faithful application of the means which God has given them, by instruction, remon-strance, reproof, and effective discipline, seek to purify the church of this great iniquity.

Mr. Gideon then moved the postponement of Mr. Kellogg's motion, with a view to an tudefinite post-ponement of the whole subject--which motion was

The discussion of the subject was then postponed until the afternoon session 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Assembly was opened with prayer, and then

after the transaction of several unimportant items of business, the Assembly renewed the discussion ositions.

1. Slavery is a civil institution, as much so as the of the resolution on the subject of slavery, which contains of Prussia, and regulated by the laws of continued until after six o'clock, when it was arrest-Wednesday morning.

The unfinished business of vesterday, viz. Dr. Hill's resolution, was then taken up—whereupon Dr. Dickinson moved the postponement of Dr. Hill's resolution, for the purpose of taking up the follow ng substitute:
Whereas, there is in this Assembly great diver-

sity of opinion, as to the proper and best mode of action on the subject of slavery: and whereas, in Father Richards, of Auburn, owns an old would be action on the subject or slavery, and new Jersey, and pays for her board, because she will not 'use her liberty.' Is he a great sinner gowind carry with it but little weight, as it would be would carry with it but little weight, as it would be passed by a small majority, and must operate to produce alienation and division: and whereas the Asry, prevailed in the days of our Saviour and the apos-tles. If any man denies this, he has not studied the whole subject to the lower judicatories, to take s order as in their judgment might be adapted to move the evil; therefore, Resolved, That the Assembly do not think it fo

the edification of the church, for this body, to take any action on the subject.' The motion to postpone Dr. Hill's resolution was not adopted.

(Mr. Myers moved to amend as follows: 'Without approving the action of the Assembly of 1840'—
which was lost.) The discussion of Dr. Dickerson's tel personal. And the apostle felt called on to go resolution was continued by many speakers, until the hour of adjournment.

Assembly was constituted with prayer by the loderator, and after the adoption of the minutes of the specific directions which it contains on this Moderator, and after the adoption of the minutes of subject. Brother Beecher said that we must look at the morning session, the unfinished business, viz. Dr. Dickerson's resolution, was resumed. The Rev Mr. Cook, from Illinois, having the floor, went into a lengthened defence of anti-slavery views, in oppothe last speaker had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Ely the Moderator, suggested that the members had had his law, and if we consult their writings, we shall a full opportunity to express their sentiments on the learn the 'great principles of his government,' subject, and submitted to the good sense of the subject, and submitted to the good sense of the House whether this discussion had not better ter-minate; after which, however, Rev. Mr. Linsley proceeded to make some further remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Gridley, who gave in a brief manner his views in opposition to the resolu-

The question recurring on Dr. Dickerson's res

lution, the yeas and nays being called for and sustained, were ordered, and resulted as follows:

For the resolution, 66; against it, 33.

The Assemply then engaged in a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the spirit of tenterness and forbearance exercised during the discussion of this very important subject.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School.

This body is also in session in Philadelphia. following is its action on the subject of slavery. Let infamy rest upon it!

The Committee on Bilis Overtures presented memorial from the Presbytery of Chilicothe on t subject of slavery, which excited a warm discussi —the warmer, probably, from the unexpected man ner in which the tender subject came up. A gentleman, whose name we could not learn

ed in a great hurry to move an indefinite pos Col. iii. 18—20: 1 Cor. vii. 21—22.

Nor does all this prove that the Bible approves of slavery. Not at all. But it does prove that political institutions are not to be assailed by the church. Here is the specific direction against the way in which was immediately seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith, a slaveholder from Alabama—several members arose the ministers of Christ are to treat the evil of slavery, and when the Bible tells me what to do, I will do it, though hell and earth stand in the way. And I will spend my few remaining days in solitude, and go down to my grave friendless and alone, rather than violate my ordination vows and go with my abolition brethren in defiance of the plain precepts of our Saviour and his apostles. My business is to labor to the South and fight slavery 'tooth and nail,' than to be assailing it here, as an ecclesiastical body. And now let me ask my brethren what good they will do by driving their measures through. The discussed on a motion to postpone, and he asked for

'Moderator,' said Wm. L., ' may I have leave

The World's Convention.

Another gathering, and of quite another sort—about the same time—some day in June, I really don't know what day, or want to. It is to be held in the capital of Old England, instead of that of in the capital of Old England, instead of that of the Roston gathering, as its name, the world, is wider than little new in the Upper Provinces at that period. Immediately necessful that period is the provinces at that period. Immediately necessful that period is the famine which destroyed so many of our country-men in the Upper Provinces at that period. Immediately necessful that period is the famine which destroyed so many of our country-men in the Upper Provinces at that period. Immediately necessful that period is the famine which destroyed so many of our country-men in the Upper Provinces at that period. Immediately necessful that period is the famine which destroyed so many of our country-men in the Upper Provinces at that period. Immediately before, Mr. Thompson had been actively engaged, in connection with other British philanthropists, in seeking the abolition of the system of negro apprenticeship; and in the month of August of that year, witnessed the successful termination of his labors, in the complete personal enfranchisement of the colored population of the British West Indies. Mr. Thompson then associated thimself with the 'About the nection of the British Provinces at that period. Immediately before, Mr. Thompson had been actively engaged, in connection with other British philanthropists, in seeking the abolition of the system of negro apprenticeship; and in the month of August of that year, witnessed the successful termination of his labors, in the complete personal enfranchisement of the colored population of the British West Indies. Mr. Thompson then associated thimself with the 'About the necessful termination of the British Provinces at that period. Immediately before, Mr. Thompson had been actively engaged, in connection with other British philanthropis and the famine which destroyed so many of our co Another gathering, and of quite another sortthe meeting of the first one, with expectations and emotions commensurate with the grand title—and the famous old spot where it was to sit. I crossed brought up free, to have stirred the known world. But it was all trussed up with restrictions, like a skewered turkey. There was not a man among them that dared straighten his arm out. It was a menageric of caged Lious. A kind of moral Parin freedom to an association of New-Hampshire clergy. Better bred and better natured, and honester than clergy can be, but born and bred on the feudal side of eudal side of the water.

A humbler delegation than that of '40 has god over this year. It will bow to "British Usage," re-

ligiously. What a paltry meeting it will be, compared to the New-England Convention. Poor Sussex will not be there, to preside at its public sessions. He is dead. Albert will, and perhaps Victoria' oldest boy is old enough to spell his sire, in the royal Duke's absence, at the winding up meeting. He was born about the time we were over there, and must be full three by this time. Old enough to rule England, or preside at any meetings of the British Committee. And as they thanked Sussex, they would 'thank his little Royal Highness for his condescension in consenting to preside over the meeting. I may mistake as to the Queen's and Albert's children—I want to be liable to it. I am not going to know whether her oldest is boy or girl not going to know whether her oldest is boy or girl, or how many little paupers she has, to be maintained by starving England. I hardly remember the ages of George Thompson's children, or Richard Webb's, and cannot make inquiry as to the Queen's.

I should like to have O'Connell, and Lushington,

and Fowell Buxton witness the opening meeting at the Advent Tabernacle of next Tuesday. They never would feel at home in another 'World's Convention.' Let them hear Abby Kelley and Frederick Douglass and Stephen Foster speak in a free meeting. It would be hard getting breath after it in their Exercise Hells. These great wen would in their Exeter Halls. Those great men would learn a lesson in the New-England Convention. The London Committee could not. They would be dizzy, like the man who looked off from Daver Cliff. Their heads would swim in a free meeting. Poor brother Phelps, to go away from Boston to attend this close communion sittings at London, at the time of a New-England Convention, which he might have enjoyed without going out of his tracks. Friend Phelps could not enjoy it, though, if he had stayed. He has lost his moral appetite. To call that London meeting a 'World's Convention,' is a repeated joke. The poor delegates will have to leave off, when they get on board the British steamer to go over. And in England, they will have no more exercise to save it there log cashin Vanker would occasion to say it, than a log cabin Yankee would have to hurrah for Tip there. It would be nonsense, if not treason. It sounds well enough here, to start upon. Well-God save the world, if reform has got to grow on the soil of Old England-it is disouraging enough here in New.

Emancipation in the Rritish West Indies. M. de Broglie's report relative to slavery and the political Constitution of the French Colonies, contains probably the most elaborate disquisition on these interesting topics ever presented to the public. It fills an enormous volume, comprising the results of three years labor on the part of the commission, and deserves admiration both for the form and

substance of its contents.

As stated in the letter of our London correspond dent, the commission pronounces for the simultaneous emancipation of slaves in the French Colonies in the year 1853. For the present it proposes to invest them with certain civil rights, calculated to convert them from the condition of things, to the elevation of persons. Chief of these is the right of property, which is now denied them. After their en-franchisement they will be still compelled to contract engagements for labor, at a price to be hereafter regulated, for the term of five years. The proposed indemnity to be paid to the owners by the French government, amounts to 150 millions of

The political constitution of the Colonies is to undergo some important modifications. The recently created colonial councils, (parliaments on a small scale,) not having answered the public expectation, are to be discontinued. They are to be succeeded by general councils analogous to those in the several departments; and like the departments, the colsolitary star on its banner, and sued for admission French Chambers, in which bodies their budget is hereafter to be regulated. The objection to this project, drawn from distance, will be removed, in great part, by the establishment of the lines of steamnies are to be represented by deputies in the into that co

great enterprise, specifying the true causes of the embarrassments there encountered, and the extent to which they can be avoided in any subsequent un-

dertaking of a similar nature.

In the opinion of the commission, so far as re-lates to the observance of good order and to submission to the laws on the part of the blacks, as well as to the amelioration of their condition, physical and moral, the result of English emancipation has surpassed all expectation. In Jamaica, which before that event had been constantly the scene of threatening agitations, and at intervals, of overt rebellion, resulting in death on the battle field and a carnage still more fatal on the gallows, appeals to insurrection have given place to the preaching of the gospel of peace, and the pursuits of a tranquit and contented industry engross a people once in-volved in the turbulence of strife and anarchy. Crimes and punishments have greatly diminished. In 1634, the first year of the apprenticeship, according to the official returns, there was but a single

is essentially indolent, finding his supreme felicity in inaction. The enemies of emancipation urged the danger of an entire neglect of tillage on the tivity and enterprise operate, if not uniformly upon all the members of the human family, at least irre-

spective of color.

That similar convictions are entertained in England, is evident from the declarations and adm some of the most eminent British statesmen of all parties during the last two years. Sir Robert Peel, who at one time regarded the project with great distrust, has been forced to confess that it has effected the happiest reform of which the civilized world can offer an example; and Lord Stanley, in his capacity of Colonial Secretary, declared that, on the whole, its results had surpassad the most sanguine anticipations of the most ardent friends of colonial prosperity.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Free Negroes —It had been supposed that the Maryland law of 1839, which prohibited this class of people from coming into Maryland from any other State, repealed the act of 1831, prohibiting their ingress from any other State, District or Territory. But the Prince George's County Court has decided that the law of 1831 is still operative pari passu, with the more recent act, and under this decision, several free colored persons, from the District of Columbia, have been committed to jail!

From the Bengal Spectator of January 15th. Visit of George Thompson to India.

emotions commensurate with the grand title—and the famous old spot where it was to sit. I crossed the ocean to attend it. When I got there, I found it not worth attending. It had talent enough, and humanity enough of the subject type. There was eloquence enough there, if it had been born and brought up free, to have stirred the known world. But it was all trussed up with restrictions, like at this country, and in consequence of these three times and the subject type. things in this country, and in consequence of that conviction, he resigned the situation he then fill and succeeded soon after, in organizing a provisi them that dared strangue.

menagerie of caged Lions. A kind of menagerie of caged Lions. I not contract my New-Hampshire bulk, slender as it the native population.

In a short time, owing to residing on the occasion. In a short time, owing to the public addresses of Mr. Thompson, auxilliary societies were formed in many of the cities and principal towns of England and Scotland. Mr. Thompson's views on Indian questions, and more estimated the results of the Revenue system, were controversy, and the strangue of the strangue of the results of the Revenue system, were controversy, and the strangue of the results of th the occasion of considerable controversy, and the Edinburgh Review, and other periodicals, deemed it expedient to enter upon the defence of the existing state of things. Mr. Thompson, however, continued his labors in the cause he had espoused, and in addition to his lectures, established a monthly newspa-per, entitled the British Indian Advocate, and also qualified himself to sit in the Court of Proprietors of India Stock. In the beginning of the last year, he was induced to comply with the earnest and unani-mous wish of the Anti-Corn Law party in England, that he should devote himself for a time to the advo-cacy of the entire abolition of the Corn Laws, re-ceiving the assurance of that large and powerful body, that, on the termination of their struggle, he should have their co-operation in the cause o ish India. In the month of September last, Mr Thompson was solicited by the liberal electors of the town of Southampton, to offer himself as one of the candidates for the representation of that borough in Parliament; and in company with Lord Nugent as his colleague, conducted an honorable but unsuccessful struggle on the principles of entire purity of election. In his address to the constituent body, he stated that his chief motive for desiring a seat in the House of Commons, was a desire to render additional service to the cause of the natives of this country. It is a fact equally honorable to both parties, that some of Mr. Thompson's principal supporters in his astempt to enter Parliament, were persons of decidelly opposite political views on matters of English administration. Mr. Thompson's health having suffered from incessant public efforts during eleven the second to take a respite from the exciting years, he resolved to take a respite from the exciting occupations in which he had been so long engaged, and to employ it in a journey to this country. His object in coming here is, we fully believe, to make himself as conversant with the actual state of things, as his time and opportunities will allow, and to correct any exposure impressions which he may have rect any erroneous impressions which he may have eceived, while viewing the country and people from a distance. Mr. Thompson emphatically disclaims all factious hostility to the government of India. He avows himself ready to bestow credit and commendation wherever they are deserved, and to make all just allowance for the many and great difficulties

From the New-Orleans Tropic England and Texas.

which are opposed to the carrying forward of ame-liorative measures. With this object, and with these

feelings, Mr. Thompson is a visitor and sojourner in our land. We trust that those who have been loud-est in their complaints against him, of inaccuracy

facilities for the attainment of sour

and exaggeration, will be

Amidst the multitude of follies, not to say crin of the present wretched administration of the United States, there is not one perhaps which stands forth in the ugly and unnational relief of that which has been committed against the whole commonweal, and particularly against southern interests, in our present political relations with Texas. Peopled by the adenturous sons of our glorious land, who brought to the half-civilized Mexican population, formerly oc-cupying it, that spirit of industry and commercial enterprise which so eminently characterises the Angle-Saxon race, this little republic, after a short struggle with the feeble government which by turns oppressed and degraded it, reared its head with the broud independence which a consciousness of trength and territorial advantages should ever give. Its successful band of patriots, glowing with sympothy for the institutions amidst which they were bor thy for the institutions amidst which they were born sought protection and a community of interests with us, and assumed for its distinguishing mark as a free

rear part, by the establishment of the state possesses, with its long line of magnificent coast, admirably adapted for any pury the French government with the examination of pose of marine prosperity, and observing the great by the French government with the examination of the projects, has made all practicable use of the influence it must soon or late exert on the irregular experience afforded by emancipation in the British Colonies, and their report embodies a statement of all the facts material to the ascertainment of the measure of success and of failure incident to that great enterprise, specifying the true causes of the colonies, and their report embodies a statement of the difficulties, and insanely three away an opportunity benefitting not only ourselves, in a national point of view, but the whole civilized race of man; which

may never, never occur again. may never, never occur again.

If the peculiar views of policy of the United States did not admit of its being incorporated with us, at least the common origin of its citizens with us, and its close proximity to our frontiers, should have inspired our government with strong interest in its future development of prosperity, or the contrary; and taught its rulers that, in all cases, it should have -nay, it had a right to-the warmest sympathy at our hands. By a course of policy alien to every principle of enlightened views, we ungraciously re-pelled their repeated offers of alliance and amity, until wearied out with unsuccessful diplomacy, the were forced into strict political relations v governments of Europe.

England, our most dangerous rival, and the mos

owerful with respect to colonial possessions of all the countries on the globe, quickly responded to the In 1834, the mist year of the official returns, there was but a single conviction among 3623 apprentices. In 1838, the first year of absolute liberty, in the district of St Catherine, containing about 20,000 blacks, the number of the new republic. The aspect of Texan affairs is now, so far as this country is concerned, not have been converged in the containing about 20,000 blacks, the number of the new republic. The aspect of Texan affairs is now, so far as this country is concerned, not have been converged in the containing about 20,000 blacks, the number of the new republic. The aspect of Texan affairs is now, so far as this country is concerned, not have the converged in the Texan call for aid, and, as is always the Catherine, containing about 20,000 blacks, the hour ber imprisoned never exceeded six.

Nor have the apprehensions of those only who predicted the destruction of public order, been allowed by the event. It was alleged that the African feeted by British influence, seem to regard the questional productions of the public prints in that region, no doubt affected by British influence, seem to regard the questions. tion of slavery with indifference; or, if giving an opinion at all, lean slightly toward the abolitionists. The minds of commercial men there have been highthe danger of an entire neglect of thinge on the part of the manumitted blacks, and their abandon-inent to all the brutal instincts of savage life. But the report proves by reference to statisticts of the report proves by reference to statistics of the report proves by oducts of labor, that these fears were likewise un-unded, and that the ordinary inducements to ac-has been a curse to this country, internally and externally, ever since his accidental elevation to the post he now holds; and we shall be surprised in-deed, if, when his period of office expires, it be not found he has inflicted irreparable injury on both na-

tional honor and territorial prosperity.

Texas now seems, in her perfect despair of ever entering the Union, to be disposed to deliver herselt up, bound hand and foot, to Great Britain; the minister of that power, Captain Elliot, is all-powerful there; and the time is not perhaps far distant when an extensive tide of labor and capital will be directed to her from Loudon and Liverpool, which will totally change the whole of her features of foreign policy, and make her as dependent on the Englis cabinet as Jamaica or Guiana.

There is, however, one circumstance of all-er grossing interest to us as southern men, in the present state of Texas—and that is, the question of slavery. The owners of this kind of property there seem quite inert on the subject; and we have it from an eye and ear witness, that the difficulty of keeping the negroes from escaping into Mexico has in a great measure, reconciled them to that ever-active spirit of emancipation which characterizes British policy wherever it is felt. We recollect, in

the first agitation of the prop hat the furious abolition n The origin of Mr. Thompson's concern in the afsine qua non in the

ministers were obliged to every exertion toward the atta before the Parliament would c them on the measure. This, the pend upon it, is the only re England and Texas; and the gives way, the most cordial fr

As a southern people, whose up in this unhappy source of agric, mercial labor, we denounce the cabi which he is, by the studied op principle, the absolute soveren he cause of all the future strife. sion, which this subject may and Texas. We look on the macy in that country as placed a doubt. England will predominate and dictate to us the terms on permitted to hold relations with her ists will triumph; and the spectacle gro so near our sh tive to the unquiet spirits existing w to stir up again the slumbering emb bloodshed, and midnight incendiarism

From the New-Orleans Bee Texas---Important Projects,

We learn from authentic so

sion in the affairs of T vain-glorious Preside rise to projects of future policy, which ried into effect, have an important i destines of the southern portion of this
We understand that amongst other

the amelioration of the country, that it into a free State is openly advocated eters of land and those of the slaveholders wis immense tracts of territory, have taken it wis heads that if they prohibit the importation of and pass laws in favor of emancipation, em from the northern portion of the Union and rope—especially from England—will set eters of land and those of the rope—especially from England—will a such force as to enhance the value of the yond the loss sustained by gradual emancing even if England did not agree to make so pensation for the free slaves, of The reduced price of cotton, the only

can raise for exportation, has slave property in such a degree as to make present, a small obstacle to those who own land, embracing this scheme. Emigratic Texas has almost subsided, and it is ar ward growth of the country.

President, in commenting upon the interfer the British government in the Buenos Arean ade, and subsequently putting a stop to the videan war, upon the condislavery, says that the war Texas and Mexico presents a like field for his philanthropy, and seems prepared to wo to terference of that power by a concession equi disgraceful.

The consummation of a policy so disrept Texas would be disastrous in the extreme southern States of this Union. To build olition ampire in immediate contact with a States, would be the signal for foreign broil ternal insurrections. The meddling land would touch us upon our sorest p us with its perpetual presence. The whom we have aided by contributions of mo whose armies we have recruited with vi will be the means used to molest and distress as

From the Emancinator Texas --- Letter from Hon. S. M. Gates. LEROY, May 14, 1843.

formatian, that, whenever he may return home, he may be able faithfully to describe the condition of the people, and the character and operations of the government in its various departments. DEAR SIR :- The address signed by thirteen men bers of the 27th Congress, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, published in the National Intelligencer, has just reached me, and also your remarks in relation to the neglect or refusal of other members to whom it had been presented to sign it. I drop you this line, instantly, in hopes it may read you before you publish the address this week. The publication in the Intelligencer was premature. The address, as you already know, was prepared too is in the session to be presented to many of the men bers previous to the adjournment. The thirte whose names are appended to it in the Intelligence signed it at Washington, and it was then struck of as a circular, and sent to other members for their consideration and signatures. One of the member to whom it was thus sent, understood it to have been signed by all who would sign it, and sent to him for publication, and he procured its publication in the Intelligencer without further delay. In the mean time eight other members, whose names were no affixed to the address as it is published, have peruse it, and returned it to me with their signatures, or and horized and requested me to sign their names to the address, and how many more would have done so had it not been for its premature appearance, I canly a day or two previous to its publication. u, and all other editors who publish the address add to it the names of the following the 27th Congress, or if they have alre it without these names, to make this explanation, and publish their names as additional signers, viz:

Thos. A. Tomlinson, David Bro David Bronson, Thomas W. Williams, Archibald L. Linn, Charles Hu Stanley N. Clark. George N. Briggs.

Only two members to whom the address was seal, have returned answers declining to sign it, and one of them says he believes the dangers of annexation are not exaggerated, and that if it occurs, the Union will be destroyed; but he excepts to some expressions in the address. Very many, however, have not yet answered at all.

Yours, truly. SETH M. GATES.

Rev. J. Leavitt.

A Slave in Bangor.

There is a negro, a young, rather light and good looking man on board a vessel in our harbor, who is a slave. He shipped in Boston, to which place he had come from Alexandria, for the purpose of seek-ing his fortune. His account of himself is some-what after this form: He is named Edward Redion, and is the property of William Fowle, a well known and eminent merchant at Alexandria. His moster gave him, with several other of his slaves, liberty to leave him if they thought they could do better with having their freedom than to remain with him. Several of these mith Badlar conducted in try the eral of them, with Redlon concluded to try he system of freedom, after being assured that if they wished, at any time, to return, they could do so. He is yet, we understand, quite undetermined whether it will be better for him to remain at the North or 10

return to his master.

We learn that Mr. Fowle is a well known re-We learn that Mr. Fowle is a well amond and highly esteemed merchant, of wealth and respectability, at Alexandria, and this offer of his sertainly proves him to be possessed of a benevolenee above most of his neighbors. Of course, there is much uncertainty about the truth of this story of Redlon's, and if it is true, we hope to hear of its confirmation from those well acquainted with the nation.—Remove William. parties. - Bangor Whig.

> From the Olive Branch. Powerful Argument.

Brother Bailey, of the Methodist Reformer, has Brother Bailey, of the Methodist Reformer, 13s attempted to show that the Methodist Protestant Church is 'pro-slavery,' and his most powerful argument is contained in the following words, which constitute his closing sentence: 'If the M. P. Church is not "pro-slavery," why has she not forbidden it, and rebuked it in her members? Why has she not said as much against it, as she has against "pulling on gold," or wearing a "costly" coat? Will bro. Norris tell us?' on gold," or wearing a "costly" coat? Will bro.
Norris tell us? Now we have no wish to meddle with any discus-

Now we have no wish to meddle with any discussion in which bro. Bailey and bro. Norris may be engaged, but as the latter is away at this tine, we will just show the force and conclusiveness of what seems an unanswerable argument to the editor of the Reformer, by stating another question something like his own, which, on his rule, will prove that the same Church is in favor of murder and horse-stealing, why has she not forbuilden it? Why has she not forbuilden it?

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DAY MORN time our pay the New Er Sessions, and Our absent unable to ch with their couns its proceedings.

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M. Gates.

May 14, 1843.

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M. GATES.

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N. Clark.

MELIBERATOR

20STON:

SDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1843.

r-England Auti-Slavery Convention. paper goes to press,-Thursday New England A. S. Convention conions, and will occupy the remainder of daent friends and coadjutors, who cheer us with their presence and quest, are doubtless waiting with ive the enriest intelligence reedings. Our time is too much occus to go into particulars. When, since the first time, has it been known that groved a failure? With every anmercased in power and interest ion, it has far transcended itself at whether regard be had to the numthe freedom and vigor of thought spirit of self-devotion, or the radical

ught forward for discussion. ding the numerous religious meetings. religious purposes, held at the same nding all the efforts of a pro-slavery duca persons to shun this Convention ing the joint conspiracy of all the repapers in the city to suppress all verdings, by carefully excluding the list of the meetings which they old from day to day-still, all these to make our gathering even a comme. It has been uniformly the most mparably the most interesting, of former occasions, there have been convocations in floston, but nothing with the present. Instead of occupyclan street Chapel, as usual, held its sessions in the 'Miller Taberist as is that building, it has been none mmodate the mighty throng that torrout into it.

mpic of discussion has been the pogy and the church, by virtue of their der, in regard to the anti-slavery all as to every other branch of Human false claim of these bodies to be dited has been stripped of its false guise, necessarily at war with the freedom the human race. Nearly all the antikers have agreed as to the fact itself. but dely differed as to the rightfulness of disof this claim on the anti-slavery ther, of adopting any resolutions, ex

ussion has proceeded, our convictions a deepen, that the subject is one that ed by the abolitionists, if they would dvance with greater rapidity. Finddivinity has been called in question ray have been present, with evidently but with no heart to come forward sception) to do battle in favor of their order. God and freedom must be it be destroyed.

on has held two of its sessions in e on Tuesday, and the other on ing. The first meeting was large dably addressed by Wm. A. White s, Edmund Quincy, (the President of the and Stephen Foster of New-Hampshire ng was overwhelmingly impressive de. The immense hall was densely ery part by a glorious company of men he most exalted moral character, and ged philanthropy. Such a spectacle , been witnessed in that Old Cra-The meeting was addressed by W L. Remond, Wm. H. Channing of rederick Douglass, and Wendell Phila speeches elicited the most rapturous

ses were read on the occasion, which thrilling sensation throughout the vast aswere adopted in thunder-tones that shook pile to its foundation. The first was Mr. Garrison, to the Slaves of the s. The other, by Mr. Phillips, and deesented to the President of the United mival in this city to join in the Bun emeration on the 17th of June. These of fail to produce a great sensation i the country. They will undoubtedly n in the columns of every is edited by a true friend of impartial persons who wish to append their dress to President Tyler, can do so

test has been given to all these meet dious outpourings of those unrivalled og vocalists, 'the Hutchinsons.' They ion to the cause of liberty. Let busic, every friend of the slave, every worth, in Boston and its vicinity, as be present at their farewell concert t, this evening. Surely, they deserve

the Slaves of the United States.

FILLOW COUNTRYMEN: onvention, from all parts of New ten Hall, the OLD CRADLE OF LIBof Boston, we, the friends of univerthe enemies of slavery, whether at your advocates and defenders-would ortunity to address to you words of consolation, of encouragement and

to know who you are-by whom and e you were created -who are your opat they profess to receive as self-evigard to the rights of man-who are in what manner they stand ready to as been effected in your cause, with ears, in the United States-and what your emancipation from chains and

then, you are men-created in the go as all other men-as good, as north and destiny, as your masters-as life, liberty, and the pursuit of se who cruelly enslave you-made han the angels of heaven, and destal state of existence-equal memhuman family. These truths you understand, if you desire to have n, and your oppression come to a

that God never made a slave-mas lle abhors cruelty and injustice in sjudgments have been poured out have refused to let the oppressed who are sighing in bondage, and redemption, at whatever cost to ng them in the dust. He has nations of men, to dwell on all -not to war with each otherrade, torment, persecute, or opto enjoy equal rights and perte and do good to each other, to ily. He is no respector of pero all the stamp of his divinity, es are over all the works of hi the Lord, Execute judgment and deliver the spoiled out of the hand and do no wrong, do no violence t herless, nor the widow, neither Such is your Creator, Father,

that you are an inferior race; that e slaves; that it is by the will and

call the word of God) sanctions slavery, and requires side of the grave. you to submit to it as of rightful authority. Believe Take courage! Be filled with hope and comfort them not! They all speak falsely, and the truth is Your redemption draws nigh, for the Lord is mightil; not in them. They libel the character of God, and at work in your behalf. Is it not frequently the dark pervert the teachings of the Bible in the most awful est before day-break? The word has gone forth that

heard earnings; they cover your bodies with stripes; been spoken in vain. they will not allow you to obtain light and knowledge; hey call you their property, and sell you and your children at auction, as they do their cattle and swine. voted friends-who will never abandon your cause If they will steal, will they not lie? Listen not to who are pledged to do all in their power to break you what they tell you. They are the enemies of God ohains; who are laboring to effect your emancipation

Christ, and grieve the Holy Spirit. that sweep over sea and land ;-free at your hirth, free | vealing to the people the horrors of your situationand souls to live forever. He has made you to glori-fy him in your bodies and spirits, to be happy here stripes; others have been stripped, and covered with better than yours-a black skin is as good as a white | ruined in their business; others have lost their lives one. It is for you to say when, or where, or for whom All these, and many other outrages of an equally you of an inalienable right, and your blood will be re- so ferocious and bloody-minded are your taskmasters their commands, do it for Christ's sake, (who died the just for the unjust,) and not because they claim a should incur this peril; for it is solely by the aid of

good food, and all that you need to make your situa- partial benevolence, unwearied in devising ways an say. We know, from the natural desire for liberty in their ranks, hundreds of thousands of the people.

world you desire so much as liberty. things, and bought and sold with farming utensils less slave speculator no more, but dwell together usehold furniture. We know all these things, unity. God hasten that joyful day !' is now the daily and a great deal more, in regard to your condition.

Who, O unhappy countrymen, are your oppressors?

iness. . . When a long train of abuses and usurpa- of your masters' blood, or losing a drop of your own.

to destroy their oppressors. One of those heroes- friendship for all who are pining in servitude. ren, of Massachusetts-said, 'My sons, scorn to be slaves! ' Their cry was,

'Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!'

When, a few years since, the Poles rose in insurrection against the Russian power-and the Greeks rushed to the strife of blood against their Turkish oppressors-and the South Americans broke in pieces the Spanish yoke, and made themselves free and independent-your masters, in common with all the people of the North, cheered them on to the conflict. and sent them banners and arms to enable them to triumph in the cause of liberty-exclaiming,

O, where's the slave, so lowly, Condemned to chains unholy,
Who, could be burst his bonds at first,
Would pine beneath them slowly?

Yet, should you attempt to regain your freedom in an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural inter-ference! And he concluded by expressing the hope We are not that the way was 'preparing, under the auspices of heaven, for a total emancipation, and that this was exceptions, you have a right to claim this as your na disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of the masters, rather than by their extirpation.' Thomas Jefferson wrote in this manner more than

sixty years since. At that period, your number was a little more than half a million; now it is more than two millions and a half. Sad and dreary has been ileges. your existence up to the present hour; and, doubtless, ing your cause, and assailing their slave system, they you have almost given up all hope of ever celebrating will dissolve the Union. Such a dissolution has for that you are held in captivity Your you have almost given up all hope of ever celebrating

anner. They combine to take from you all your you shall be delivered from your chains, and it has no Although you have many enemies, yet you have also many friends-warm, faithful, sympathizing, de

and man. Their religion is of Beelzebub, the prince without delay, in a peaceable manner, without the of devils; not of Jesus, the Son of God. As long as shedding of blood; who regard you as brethren and they keep you in slavery, they defy Jehovah, reject countrymen, and fear not the frowns or threats of you Cod made you to be free-free as the birds that cleave the air, or sing on the branches-free as the country, for rebuking those who keep you in slavery sunshine that gladdens the earth-free as the winds -for demanding your immediate liberation-for reduring your whole life, free to-day, this hour, this for boldly opposing a corrupt public sentiment, by He has given you faculties to be improved, which you are kept in the great southern prison-hous and hereafter, and not to be a degraded and miserable tar and feathers; others have had their property taken race. Your masters have no more right to enslave from them, and burnt in the streets; others have had you, than you have to enslave them-to sell your large rewards offered by your masters for their seizure children, and lacerate your bodies, and take your others have been cast into jails and penitentiaries lives, than you have to inflict these outrages on them others have been mobbed and lynched with great vio and theirs. The complexion of your masters is no lence; others have lost their reputation, and been you will work ; where you will go, or in what part of grievous kind, they have suffered for your sakes, and the country or the world you will reside. If your because they are your friends. They cannot go to the musters prevent you from doing as you wish, they rob | South, to see and converse with you, face to face ; for, quired at their hands. If you submit unresistingly to they would be put to an ignominious death as soon a rightful authority over you-for they have no such au- the people of the North, that you are held in bondage. and, therefore, they find enough to do at home, to Your masters tell us that you do not wish to be make the people here your friends, and to break up free; that you are contented and happy as slaves; that you are much attached to their persons, and proved themselves to be truly courageous, insensible ready to lay down your lives to save them from to danger, superior to adversity, strong in principle harm; that you have an abundance of good clothes, invincible in argument, animated by the spirit of imtion comfortable; that your tasks are light, and easily means for your deliverance, the best friends of the performed; and that you are much better off than whole country, the noblest champions of the human such of your number as have been liberated from race. Ten years ago, they were so few and feeble as bondage. We do not believe one word that they only to excite universal contempt; now they number that burns in the bosom of every human being-from Then, they had scarcely a single anti-slavery society the horribly unjust code of laws by which you are in operation; now they have thousands. Then, they governed-from the attempts of slaves, in all coun- had only one or two presses to plead your cause tries, to obtain their freedom by insurrection and now they have multitudes. They are scattering all massacre—from the vigilance with which all your over the land their newspapers, books, pamphlets. novements are watched, as though you only waited tracts, and other publications, to hold up to infamy the for an opportunity to strike an effectual blow for your conduct of your oppressors, and to awaken sympathy rights—from the testimony of thousands of slaves who in your behalf. They are continually holding antihave escaped to the North and to Canada-from the slavery meetings in all parts of the free States, to tell merous advertisements in southern newspapers, of the people the story of your wrongs. Wonderful has runaways from the plantations—that your masters are been the change effected in public feeling, under God. trying to deceive us. We are sure that your situa- through their instrumentality. Do not fear that they tion is a dreadful one, and that there is nothing in the will grow weary in your service. They are confiden of success, in the end. They know that the Lord Al-We know that you are driven to the field like mighty is with them-that truth, justice, right, are beasts, under the lash of cruel overseers or drivers, with them-that you are with them. They know and there compelled to toil from earliest dawn till too, that your masters are cowardly and weak, through late at night; that you do not have sufficient clothing conscious wrong-doing, and already begin to falter i or food; that you have no laws to protect you from their course. Lift up your heads, O ye despairing the most terrible punishment your masters may slaves! Yet a fittle while, and your chains shall snag choose to inflict on your persons; that many of your asunder, and you shall be tortured and plundered no bodies are covered with scars, and branded with red more! Then, fathers and mothers, your children hot irons; that you are constantly liable to receive shall be yours, to bring them up in the nurture and adwounds and bruises, stripes, mutilations, insults and monition of the Lord. Then, husbands and wives outrages innumerable; that your groans are borne to now torn from each other's arms, you shall be reunited ns on every southern breeze, your tears are falling in the flesh, and man shall no longer dare to put asun thick and fast, your blood is flowing continually; that der those whom God has joined together. Then you are regarded as four-footed beasts and creeping brothers and sisters, you shall be sold to the remora

prayer of millions. The weapons with which the abolitionists seek to They are the descendants of those, who, in 1776, effect your deliverance are not bowie knives, pistols, threw off the British yoke, and for seven years waged swords, guns, or any other deadly implements. They war against a despotic power, until at length they see consist of appeals, warnings, rebukes, arguments and cured their independence. In a certain Declaration facts, addressed to the understandings, consciences and which they published to the world, at that period, hearts of the people. Many of your friends believe and which is now read and subscribed to on the fourth that not even those who are oppressed, whether their of July annually, they said- We hold these truths to skins are white or black, can shed the blood of their e self-evident-that all men are created equal; that oppressors in accordance with the will of God; while they are endowed by their Creator with certain inal- many others believe that it is right for the oppresses ienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and to rise and take their liberty by violence, if they can the pursuit of happiness :- That, to secure these secure it in no other manner; but they, in common rights, governments are instituted among men, de- with all your friends, believe that every attempt at inriving their just powers from the consent of the gov- surrection would be attended with disaster and defeat erned; that whenever any form of government be-comes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the contend with the military power of the nation; conpeople to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new sequently, their advice to you is, to be patient, longgovernment, laying its foundation on such principles, suffering, and submissive, yet awhile longer -trusting and organizing its powers in such form, as to them that, by the blessing of the Most High on their labors, shall seem most likely to effect their safety and hap- you will yet be emancipated without shedding a drop

ions, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a The abolitionists of the North are the only true and design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is unyielding friends on whom you can rely. They will their right, it is THEIR DUTY, to THROW OFF never deceive nor betray you. They have made your SUCH GOVERNMENT, and to provide new guards cause their own, and they mean to be true to them for their future security.'

In acknowledging the truths set forth in this Decselves and to you, whatever may be the consequence laration to be self-evident, your masters, in reducing ence, in enterprise and determination; and, judging you to slavery, are condemned as hypocrites and from the success which has already attended their iars, out of their own mouths. By precept and ex- measures, they anticipate that, in a comparatively imple, they declare that it is both your right and your short period, the entire North will receive you with duty to wage war against them, and to wade through open arms, and give you shelter and protection, a their blood, if necessary, to secure your own freedom. fast as you escape from the South. We, who now ad-They glory in the revolutionary war, and greatly dress you, are united with them in spirit and design. honor the names of those heroes who took up arms We glory in the name of abolitionicts, for it signifies Patrick Henry, of Virginia-exclaimed, 'Give me advise you to seize every opportunity to escape from liberty, or give me death ! ' Another-Joseph War- your masters, and, fixing your eyes on the North star, travel on until you reach a land of liberty. You are not the property of your masters. God never made one human being to be owned by another. Your right to be free, at any moment, is undeniable; and it is your duty, whenever you can, peaceably to escape from the plantations on which you are confined, and assert your manhood.

Already, within a few years, twenty thousand of you number have successfully run away, many of whom are now residing at the North, but a very large pro portion of whom are living in Canada, enjoying safety and freedom under the British flag. To that coun try, the slave-hunters dare not go; nor will they much longer dare to come to the North, in pursuit of fugitive slaves. But, while we thus invite and encourage you to transform yourselves from things into men by flight, we would counsel you to use the utmost caution in attempting to escape; for many dangers yet lurk in the same manner, you would be branded as murder- the path of every fugitive, and should any of you be ers and monsters, and slaughtered without mercy! caught, you know that your fate would be a terrible But the celebrated Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, has one. Still, we assure you that there are now thoutruly said that, in such a contest, the Almighty has sands in the free States to succor you, where, a few no attribute which can take side with your oppres-sors; and, though a slaveholder himself, he was forced many years ago to exclaim, in view of your we will feed you; if thirsty, we will give you drink enslavement,-1 tremble for my country when if naked, we will clothe you; if sick, we will admin I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep later to your necessities; if in prison, we will visit forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and naturous; if you need a hiding-place from the face of the ral means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, pursuer, we will provide one that even blood-hounds cannot scent out. This is the pledge we sacredly

We are not in favor of sending you to Africa, for tive land, for you were born on its soil. We do not therefore, make your removal out of the country condition of freedom, but demand for you all that we claim for ourselves-liberty, equal rights, equal priv-

Your masters threaten that, if we do not stop plead

religious teachers doc lare that the Bible (which they | the day of jubilee-your own emancipation-on this | us no terrors; for we regard it as far preferable to a on you would WM. L. GARRISON have no occasion to lament; for it would enable you to obtain your freedom and independence in a single day. Your masters are only two hundred and fifty send your paper after me, having returned, for a seathousand in number; you are nearly three millions; son, to my native land. Domestic matters rendered and what could they do, if they should be abandoned this necessary, or I would have preferred remaining to their fate by the North? If it were not now for the compact existing between the free and the slave to me, and the holy cause of abolition, in which I States, by which the whole military power of the na- have, though feebly, labored, still deeply engages my tion is pledged to suppress all insurrections, you would heart; and will, I trust, so long as a human being have long ere this been free. Your blood is the ce- shall pine there in chains, or a fellow christian or a fel ment which binds the American Union together; your low man shall be hated and persecuted on account o bodies are crushed beneath the massy weight of this the color which infinite wisdom has given him. I, Union; and its repeal or dissolution would ensure the with my family, arrived in Liverpool in November downfall of slavery. We tell your masters that we last. I enquired, but could bear nothing of that de shall not be intimidated by their threats, but shall convoted brother, H. C. Wright. Since my residence tinue to expose their guilt, to rebuke their oppression, here, I wrote to your correspondent, E. P. of Darling to agitate the public mind, to demand your release, ton, to make inquiry respecting him, and was glad t until there shall be none to help them, and they be be informed that he had been laboring with some suc separated from all political and religious connexion cess in Ireland; and was about to go to Scotland. He its the people of the North-or (what we most earnestly desire as a matter of choice) antil liberty be of the religious, were closed against him, while oth proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabers were bitterly opposed. No marvel-for truth has itants thereof, with the hearty consent of the whole

Done in Fancuil Hall, May 31, 1843.

Address to John Tyler.

With all the respect due to the President of the United States-with no intention or wish to give you very ; and the worse than inhuman practice of hating any personal effront-but animated by the spirit of men on account of color. liberty, which impels us to seek the emancipation of I have often noticed, that thinking people in Enginhabitants of New-England, desire to improve the op-God, as an act of simple justice, as a duty which you are solemnly bound to discharge, instantly to liberate all your slaves, and to restore to them those inalienable rights, of which they have been unjustly de-

prived from their birth. The existence of slavery in this republic is at war with all its principles and professions—a dark stain on its character-a visible curse on its prosperity-a horrible anomaly, which subjects the American people to the rebuke and opprobrium of the old world-and a dangerous element in our national organization, the speedy removal of which is essential to the preservation of the Union. It fills us with grief and shame as American citizens. We should deem ourselves unworthy of the name, if we did not seek its immediate annihilation by every lawful and christian instrumen-

Sir, you are a slaveholder! Though you occupy the highest office in the gift of the people, yet you are a slaveholder! You subscribe to the Declaration of Independence, in which it is explicitly declared to be a self-evident truth, that the Creator has given to every human being an inalienable right to liberty yet you are a slaveholder! You have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, the design of which, according to its preamble, is to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty' to the people; yet you are a slaveholder! You profess to believe in the Christian religion, which requires that every man should love his neighbor as himself, and do to others what he would have them do to him : yet you are a slaveholder! In your messages to Congress, you have denounced the African slave trade as piracy, and, consequently, all who enslave Africans as pirates; yet you are a slaveholder! You have come from Washington to Boston, expressly to join with a great multitude of your fellow-countrymen in celebrating the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, which has been erected to commemorate the heroic deeds and to perpetuate the memories of those who bled and died in the cause of human liberty ; yet you are a slaveholder!

Sir, we know not how to manifest a deeper interes in your welfare, or a higher regard for your reputation, or more fervent love for our country, than to ask you to break the chains of your slaves, and thus prac tically to acknowledge the rights of man. Such a beneficent example, set by you as the Chief Magistrate of this great republic, would go far, very far, toward effecting the entire abolition of slavery, and, consequently, the emancipation of nearly three millions of the American people. It might subject you, temporarily, to the ridicule of the heartless, the curses of the profane, the contempt of the vulgar, the scorn of the proud, the hatred of the brutal, the rage of the selfish, the hostility of the powerful; but it would assuredly secure to you the applause and admiration of the truly great and good, and render your name illustrious, to the latest posterity.

In the name, then, of justice and humanity-by the duty we all owe to the living God-we implore you Done in Fancuil Hall, May 31, 1833.

Whittier's Poems.

Lays of my Home, and other Poems, by John G. Whittier. Boston : William D. Ticknor-1843.

This is a new collection of poems, -some of them now for the first time presented to the public, - which the numerous admirers of the poet will be glad to see in this shape. In its contents are embodied the thrilling ballad of Cassandra Southwick-the scorching lines written on reading several pamphlets published by clergymen against the abolition of the gallows-also another effusion on the same subject, suggested by a letter of a clergyman, in the leading sec tarian papers, giving an account of his attendance upon a wretched criminal, (who had committed murder during a fit of intoxication,) at the time of his execution, in Western New-York :-

With which he saw the victim led
Beneath the dark veil which divides
Ever the living from the dead,
And Nature's solemn secret hides,
The man of prayer can only draw
New reasons for his bloody Law; New faith in staying Murder's hand, By murder at that Law's command; New reverence for the Gallows-rope, As human nature's latest hope!

The spirited lines, 'Massachusetts to Virginia,' are the following dedicatory Sonnet to Mr. Pierpont:

TO JOHN PIERPONT.

Not as a poor requital of the joy
With which my childhood heard that lay of thine,
Which, like an echo of the song divine
At Bethlehem breathed above the Holy Boy,
Bore to my ear the Airs of Palestine,—
Not to the Poet, but the Man, I bring
In friendship's fearless trust my offering:
How much it lacks I feel, and thou wilt see,
Yet well I know that thou hast deemed, with me,
Life all too earnest, and its time too short. Life all too earnest, and its time too short;
For dreamy ease and Fancy's graceful sport;
And girded for thy constant strife with wrong,
Like Nehemiah fighting while he wrought
The broken wails of Zion, even thy song
Hath a rude martial tone, a blow in every thought.

The Concord Meeting.

FRIEND GARRISON-Will you allow me to say word to various friends about the approaching anniversary of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society I regret to say to our Massachusetts abolitionists, that no reduction of rail-road fare can be obtained; so our friends must govern themselves accordingly. Friend Rogers writes for us to come on foot, and any other way possible.

dict, will be of the freest, bravest, noblest stamp, that will richly compensate for a journey from the Rocky Mountains to be present at them. We hope that all the Massachusetts abolitionists, who can, will encourage the Spartan band in the Granite State by their presence. That band has always been prompt to aid us in the old Bay State. The Concord meetings commence on Wednesday next, June 7.

My BELOVED BROTHER-I much regret I did no write to you before I left America, and request you to had met with many open hearts; but many more, even often been most cruelly opposed by its professed friends. From the valued friend referred to, I first learned of your sickness, and partial recovery. By this time, I trust you are enjoying the full blessing of health, and that your labors will continue, until your heart shall rejoice, with adoring gratitude to God, over your country, emancipated from the crime and curse of sla-

all who are pining in slavery-we, the undersigned, land, when they refer to this latter widely prevailing feature in the American character, seem to think that portunity presented by your visit to the metropolis of Massachusetts, to beseech you, in the sacred name of tion than those are whom they despise; though I have tion than those are whom they despise; though I have often seen both the English and Irish, on coming to the United States, learn to indulge in colorphobia even before they have learned to ' guess' !

I lament to say, the subject of anti-slavery appear o have little or no place in the public mind. think they have done their duty, and done with slave ry; not considering that the English nation gives a larger bribe to the American slaveholder to sustain him in lacerating, heathenizing, and imbruting God's image, than any other nation in the world! Oh! when will men, when will christians, learn that 'their country is the world, and their countrymen are all mankind'? Oh! that some of the noble, self-denying brethren and sisters of America would come over, and arouse this nation, or the Christians in it, to the deep conviction that 'To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.'

I hope to attend the anti-slavery Convention, i ondon, in June next. I would rejoice if it were a World's Convention on the plan of the American A. S. Society; but I have always felt desirous to work with all who will labor to destroy the demon slavery; and so I expect to continue. I shall represent our dear colored friends of Pittsburgh, which will give me much more pleasure than to represent any other class

In Wales, tectotalism has succeeded well; but in England, it has generally met with much opposition from religious professors, and the clergy of every denomination; though there are many blessed excep-tions to the rule. Teetotalism has no better reception here among the clergy than abolitionism has in the United States. The Methodist Conference has, I am informed, passed a rule to shut up their meeting-houses against teetotal lecturers! So, you see, the people have no control over the buildings they have erected with their own money! I have spent a little time with dear Charles Stuart.

at Bath. His heart is all glowing for the cause of the oppressed. His zeal knows no abatement. He calls himself a real peace-man. He will kill at the command of the civil magistrate, but will not fight in his own defence! He belabors the non-resistants with all his might; and calls them 'men of war.' Dear fellow, he is 'a hard case,' but I believe he will yet be brought to see his serious error on this subject. I have many things to say to you, but time and paper will not permit. May the Lord prosper you, my dear brother, with all who are engaged with you in the work of faith, love, and hope; that the desire of your heart may be accomplished, and America become free and happy land, is the prayer of your affection ate brother in the cause of humanity,
H. C. HOWELLS.

Hay Breconshire, England, March 31st, 1843.

The following communication was sent to the editor of a paper in Syracuse, N. Y. some time since, in reply to a correspondent, but it was refused an insertion. We therefore publish it at the request of the writer.

MR. EDITOR:

If consistent with your other duties, will you insert the opinions of one who differs in some respects from an article over the signature of E, in the Jour-nal of the 7th inst.? That point with which I now join issue is in relation to the sermon of Dr. A. to which he alludes. I come to quite a different conclusion; and if E: will bear with me, I will set forth my views. In reference to the text, Ps. exxvii. 5, 6, the Doctor remarked that Zion and Jerusalem were synonymous terms; but that this did not include all who claimed allegiance to Christ, but those only who were united to him by an act of living faith, ; and in relation to the New Testament term 'church,' we were to understand those associations of professed believers, or congregations, as it might have been rendered, which then existed, and professedly for this object, the worship of God. From these premises, I draw this conclusion, that all congregations of professed believers were, in the aggregate, of the same character. Now, this being substantially the Doctor's premises, I will name some of his conclusions, which could not be reconciled with his premises. I pass over many less prominent points, and refer to a few.

1st. ' The Church carried forward the Reformation Does not every reflecting mind know that these 'congregations of professed believers' opposed in every manner this unpopular though righteous reform, and slew their millions first and last, who conscientiously also given in this very choice collection. We copy differed from the mass, and that the true Zion had to be represented by such men as Luther? But we will go on to another.

2d. 'The Church has carried forward those great benevolent objects which have blessed the world.' Now let us try temperance by this text. I ask if a portion of the true Zion did not have to go out of the Church, in order to meet in those organizations with which the reformed drunkard himself had become connected, in order to find full vent for the yearnings of their benevolent hearts. And who can say that the 'American Church' was not behind publicans and sinners, in getting up the temperance excitement; but in this sermon we were told ' not to let our sympathy carry us out of the pale of the Church.'

3d. Anti-slavery. In the opinion of E. himself, the American Church is the greatest obstacle to the triumph of this reform; and aside from this, let him read the acts of those who represent this Church in its general associations. Has not the cause of the poor slave been pushed off the boards so effectually that, in the opinion of one Reverend Doctor, aboli tion has been 'capped for the last three years.' Now we are told in the sermon here referred to, that 'The slave demands our sympathy, but that this was not religion.' What says James, (i. 27,) in his definition Tr The meetings in Concord, we venture to prodict, will be of the freest, bravest, noblest stamp, that

ask themselves solemnly, if it may not be possible that they are fighting against God, and that their zeal wants more knowledge, and not reflect so much on those who apologize,' but be willing that every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind; and if your opinion' is 'firm,' that others are willing to bury anti-slavery beneath the machinery of a slave-holding 'Church,' you should be willing also to give others their opinion that this permanent machinery has been the instrument of sending more souls to per dition than all other influences of Satan combined.

Priestcraft.

The latest and most striking exhibition of this exclusively clerical commodity, is contained in the following article from the Christian Reflector:

following article from the Christian Reflector:

'The Liberator says, that the Christian Reflector, since it came into the hands of its present 'Reverend editor,' has been playing the part of a wolf in sheep's clothing: and that our late editorial under the head 'The Great Principles,' is an article 'saturated with priestly effrontery, and pregnant with hypocritical cant.' Considering the source whence such language comes, and the character of the article which has called it forth, we feel that a higher compliment could scarcely be paid us. Only two weeks previous, the same paper spoke of one of our editorials as 'the whole-souled expression of the talented editor of the Christian Reflector.' We had then passed a deserved compliment on Garrison's poems. We praise what we approve, and condemn what we disapprove, irre-Christian Reflector.' We had then passed a deserved compliment on Garrison's poems. We praise what we approve, and condemn what we disapprove, irrespective of names or relations, and cursing returned for the latter, we place in the same scale with blessing returned for the former. All, however, must be struck with the consistency and manliness of the Liberator in its criticisms.'

A more unmanly and deceptive paragraph than the above has never disgraced a newpaper. During the absence of Mr. Garrison, a few weeks since, we copied several articles, from various papers, on his recently-published Poems; among these, was one from the Reflector, which we styled 'whole-souled,' and complimented the editor for his talents, which remarks were given as those of the printer, and not the editor of the Liberator. Now see what base use the editor of the Reflector has made of our conces To rebut Mr. G's charge of dishonesty against him on mother point, and to make Mr. G. appear contradictory in his criticisms, he palms off upon his readers these remarks of the printer of the Liberator for those of the editor; thereby giving additional evidence of the truth of the declaration of the latter, that 'it is impossible for a priest to be an hones man.'-x.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The undersigned give notice that the tenth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Boston during the Christmas and New Year's season; and they ask the aid of all who value human freedom, knowing that the appeal must find a response in every good, Christian heart: for it is not a sectarian scheme-it is not a political party which they have in view, but a great national taking for humanity. Not forcibly, but peacefully not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun in the spirit of love, would they have this generation accomplish its great work on earth-the extinction of slavery. It is a work which cannot safely be delayed an hour; and they hope by this effort to do much towards awakening all hearts to the emergency.

The funds raised will be devoted, as heretofore, to the diffusion of anti-slavery truth, and to sustaining and cheering onward such devoted persons as have given their lives, to the glad yet severe service of arousing an unwilling nation to a sense of its moral responsibilities.

M. W. Chapman Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman, Susan Cabot, Eliza Lee Follen, Olivia Bowditch, Sarah S. Russell. Sarah B. Shaw, Helen E. Garrison, Louisa Loring, Anne Warren Weston, Thankful Southwick, Henrietta Sargent, Maria White,

Lavinia Hilton, Hannah Tufts, Catherine Sargent, M. A. W. Johnson Caroline Weston, Anna R. Philbrick, Mary Young; Harriet Jackson, Mary F. Rogers, Louisa M. Sewall Caroline F. Willia Abby Southwick, Mary Willey, Marian Fuller.

Death of Sir Charles Bagot.—It is our painful duty, to record the demise of Sir Charles Bagot, the late Death of Sir Charles Bagot.—It is our painful duty, to record the demise of Sir Charles Bagot, the late Governor General of Canada. As our readers are aware, Sir Charles had suffered for a long time, and his daily declining health prompted the British Government to appoint Sir Charles Metcalfe his successor to the office, which he held with so much satisfaction to his Government. Sir Charles died at his residence at Kingston, on Friday morning the 19th ult.

NOTICES.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN BRISTOL COUNTY

DEAR FRIENDS

There are yet three millions of slaves in this professedly free republic! What shall their friends in Bristol County do to hasten the day of their enfranchisement? We invite you, one and all, to meet with us in convention, on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in New-Bedford, that we may take counted together adopt measures, and encourage one another in gether, adopt measures, and encourage one another in the performance of our whole duty towards our brethren in bonds.

Distinguished speakers will be present, and the Hutchinson singers have accepted an invitation to aid us on this occasion. Let us have a large and enthusiastic gathering. The meetings will continue two days.

days.

By order of the New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Society,

GEORGE M. BUNKER, Pres. WM, C. COFRIN, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be holden in East Bradford, commencing on Friday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will on Friday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continue two or three days.

Let the sympathy felt by the abolitionists of Essex County, for the pining bondmen of our land, be manifested on that occasion by the numerical attendance, the free, harmonious discussion and adoption of such measures as shall directly tend to their emancipation.

MARY P. KENNEY, Rec. Sec.
Salem, May 29, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at Lunenburg, according to adjournment, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that the friends of the anti-slavery movement will feel the importance of being present on the occasion.

BENJAMIN WYMAN, Sec.

MARRIED—In New-York, May 9th, by Charles Simmons of N. Wrentham, Rufus Bliss, of Sekonk, to L. Emeline Ide, of Attleborough. In Pawtucket, May the 8th, by Nicholas G. Potter, Horatio N. Bliss, of Rehobeth, to Cynthia B. Potters, of the former place.

DIED-In this city, 18th inst., Mr. Scipio Potter,

ANOTHER CONCERT.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY:

A T the unanimous desire of their friends, will re-peat their CONCERT at the MELODEON, on FRIDAY EVENING June 2, being positively their last, until after they shall have visited their home in the mountains.
Tickets 25 cents only, at the principal Music Stores, and Hotels, and at No. 25 Cornhill. To commence at 8 o'clock. See programme for particulars.
Boston June 2.

Publications on Perfect Holiness.

A N Address to the Clergy, by Wm. Law, on the subject of the 'life of God in man,' as the only foundation of righteousness and salvation: tract form, 114 pages—price 17 cts. 'The doctrine of Salvation from Sin,' explained and defended, by J. H. Noyes—39 pages, 50 cents per dozen.

The above pamphlets can be obtained, for a few days, at No. 25 Cornhill, in this city.

GEO. CRAGIN, General Agent for the Perfectionist Publications.

POETRY.

From the Voice of Freedum VERMONT'S RESPONSE TO MASSACHU-SETTS.

God speed thee, Massachusetts, in thy conflict for the right; Like Israel's valiant son of old, "Go on in this thy might,

Till every fetter in the land from Afric's sons is broken And thy own arm is strengthen'd too as with an An gel's token. We've seen along thy mountain heights, thy beaco

blazing fire. And heard the echo of thy voice swell stronger there

and higher, To tell us that the foe hath dared thy border to in vade,

That slavery's minions now are come to try thy battle blade; And then thy bugle sound we heard from fam'd old

Fanueil Hall, Till sixty thousand hearts were stirred and gathere at thy call;

And though among thy noble sons some treach'rous ones are found,

Their birthright sold for sordid gain on Shylock's liv ing ' Pound,'

Yet Freedom's cradle rock'd again at the shout of lib erty, And but one mighty voice was heard, 'The captive

shall go free. Success to Massachusetts! the spoiler lost his prev. And back again to slavery's den is fain to haste away Nor dare the 'Old Dominion,' but quail and falter on

While thy army fifty thousand strong remains at Wash

Waiting still to catch the sound of the battle trumpet' cry,

When Liberty shall triumph there, or in Truth's ar For us, amid our hills and vales, thy ' words of lofty

cheer, A spark come from thy beacon fires, has kindled our

For we breathe the free air of Heaven that plays

And drink of the pure fountains free, Nature kindly fills ;

And our woodlands ever echo 'the anthems of the And the dashing of our mountain streams but tells

liberty.

On our free plains and valleys no bondman ever trod, Since here the wretch who'd bind him must prove his claim from God.

We've heard Mc'Duffie's message and Preston's daring threat,

And sorely has it tried our souls to mark such scorn and hate:

And while they prate of Freedom and boast of willing slaves, Like Canute in his chair of state commanding ocean's

waves, The freeman's heart will but recoil to take a stro bound.

Till the tyrant's place, like beach-sand tracks, shall never more be found. And would the haughty Southron dare to task us at

our toil? And make us tread with fettered heel on Freedom'

hallowed soil? Ah! would the tyrant dare invade our sacred domicil

To make our virgin daughters bend to his polluted will? Or give into the man-thief's power those treasures God

has given,—
Those ties which nature bound our hearts around must they be riven?

Ah! would be plant his serpent fangs upon the im mortal mind.

And poison e'en the fount of bliss God gave to ble our kind? Ah! dare to blot that light within, to erring

given To guide our steps on Earth aright, and point our way

to Heaven What reckless daring, thus to tempt the patience

the brave, And call our fathers' memories up, out of their peace

ful grave! For Allen's blood still lingers here above our moun

tain sod, And his who asked for slavery's proof, A bill of sale

And men are yet but slow to learn that truth is Love

in power; And he may tremble in his turn, and to the despot

cower: But in kindness we would say, 'Repent,' the bond-

man's cry is heard; The judge his messengers hath sent, nor judgment long

can be deferred. Then, like brave old Massachusetts, we must leave him to control

Those passions he has dared to wake in the bondman's deathless soul.

No fetter upon human limbs will we eyer help him bind,

Or damp the struggling hopes that rise within the god-

like mind, But we're resolved, as our birds and streams, our child-

ren shall be free,
And the watchword of Green Mountain Boys, LIFE AND LIBERTY.

> TO THE ROBIN. BY ELIZA COOK.

I wish I could welcome the spring, bonnie bird, With a carol as joyous as thine; Would my heart were as light as thy wing, bonnie bird,

And thy eloquent spirit-song mine! The bloom of the earth and the glow of the sky Win the loud-trilling lark from his nest, But though gushingly rich are his peans on high, Yet, sweet robin, I like thee the best.

I've been marking the plumes of thy scarlet-faced sui And the light in thy pretty black eye,

Till my harp-string of gladness is mournfully mute,

And I echo thy note with a sigh For you perch on the bud-covered spray, bonnie bird, O'er the bench where I chance to recline.

And you chatter and warble away, bonnie bird, Calling up all the tales of 'lang syne.'

They sung to my childhood the ballard that told

Of 'the snow coming down very fast;'

And the plaints of the robin, all starving and cold, Flung a spell that will live to the last.

How my tiny heart struggled with sorrowful heave That kept choking my eyes and my breath When I heard of thee spreading the shroud of gree

leaves, O'er the little ones lonely in death.

I stood with delight by the frost-chequer'd pane, And whispered, 'See, see, Bobby comes; While I fondly enticed him again and again, With the handful of savory crumbs.

There were springs and nets in each thicket and glen That took captives by night and by day; There were cages for chaffinch, for thrush and

For linnet, for sparrow, and jay.

But if ever thou chanced to be caught, bonnie bird, With what eager concern thou wert freed ! Keep a robin enslaved! why, 'twas thought, be

bird, That 'bad luck' would have followed the deed, ! They wondered what led the young dreamer to rove In the face of a chill winter wind;

But the daisy below, and the robin above, Were bright things that I ever could find.

When the autumn's blast smote the proud tree; . In the corn-field of plenty, or desert of blight, I was sure, bonnie bird, to see thee.

And my strain was as fresh and as wild; Oh, what is the laurel Fame twines for the brow To the wood-flowers, pluck'd by the child!

sung to thee then as thou sing'st to me now,

Oh, would that, like thee, I could meet with all change And ne'er murmur at aught that is sent; Oh, would I could bear with the dark and the fair And still hail it with voice of content!

With a carol as joyous as thine; Would my heart were as light as thy wing, bonnie

How I wish I could welcome the spring, bonnie bird

And thy beautiful spirit-song mine

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

The Menonites.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1843.

Mr. GARRISON

I have just had a conversation with a very intelli-I have just had a conversation with a very intelli-gent German gentleman, Mr. Rupe, from Lancaster and relations, attributes and purposes, he stands out County in the interior of Pennsylvania. In answer to my questions about the various religious denominations and political parties of that neighborhood, he tions and political parties of that neighborhood, he the German population, called Menonites, which were altogether new, and quite interesting to me; and I altogether new, and quite interesting to me; and I contemplate him in every relation he sustains with send them to you, thinking they may be of equal interest to some of your non-resistant readers. You can

make what use you think proper of them.

These Menonites are the followers of Meno Simon. seceder from the Catholic church, and cotemporary with Luther. They are all Germans-very few of considerations crowd in upon the mind, but principally in the centre of Pennsylvania—in Lan-caster, York, and Dauphin counties. Altogether, they number about 120,000. Their religious sentiments are pretty much the same as those of Friends—except that they hold to bantism by water. There is a constant of his discourages the constant of his conquests, the thunder of his word, the might of his power, and the triumph of his reign. they hold to baptism by water. They are opposed to all war, aggressive or defensive. In this respect, they go beyond Friends, and embrace the ton resistance, the richness of his thought, and the sublimity of his go beyond Friends, and embrace the 'non-resistance' principle to its fullest extent. They are opposed to all ry, his death, his resurrection, and his ascension, we township officers. In one district in Lancaster County where they are a majority of all the voters, they have thropist, (and this is the view we wish to take of the revolutionary war, they refused to take sides, leither with the king or the people; and for this, they were denounced as tories, and their goods and property confiscated. Yet they made not the least resistance, but ministered to the wants of the soldiery of both parties, when they came amongst them. After the Hessians were taken prisoners at Trenton, they were ordered to the interior of Pennsylvania. The kindness and persuasion of the Menonites took all the war spirit out of them; they settled among this sect, marsed to slavery. Those in Maryland till their farms by free labor alone. Many of them have lately gone tiously, though, but because they think it is not conducive to health. They don't renounce it altogether, but they use it quite moderately; and a more healthy, robust, clear-headed and long-lived class of men than

they, is not to be found on the globe.]
I don't send you the above facts, because I am a professed non-resistant; for I am not, practicallythough I must admit the correctness of your theory; ses. It had more to do with the wants, the de and so will every sensible man, sometime, who be- of the soul, than with those of the body. The great lieves in the religion that Christ taught. I say I don't purpose of Christianity is a philanthropic purpose pretend to practise your principle. I must confess pretend to practise your principle. I must confess there is too much of the human about me for that. In this respect, I'm a good deal like the priests of the present time, or the finger-boards on the high-way—I

'point the way in which I never go.' But I differ
from the ministers in this: I endeavor to have no ocbler work than the creation of the outward universe. easion ' to go'; I try to to give ne offence, that I may not have my forbearance put to the test; though I fail vors to do good, the soul was the principal object of in that, sometimes. While I am willing to have all existing governments overthrown, because they have why was it? He saw in man the germ of the highno right to take human life; yet, in the application of est order of life, a capacity for endless improvement the principle to the case of the slaves, I should certainly advise them to do as did our fathers—'declare' the sacrifices he made to accomplish the work. We yourselves 'independent,' and maintain your independence, vi et armis, if necessary. Because it is unsubstitution of the external man, in our deeds of benevolence and love, but Jesus looked beyond it and penetrated the soul. We vourselves 'independent,' and maintain your indepenchristian to ask of another that which you would not are apt to tarry at the outer court; but Jesus enters rilling to do yourself-under similar

-submit peaceably to such injustice. But I was going to say, the church and clergy, and Liberator, Herald of Freedom, &c. ought to be acquainted with the above facts. Non-resistance, then, s no new thing. Here is a large and respectable body embrace all that's good in Christianity; for these Me-

Your friend, WM. M'KIM.

* Mr. R. (who was once an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society,) has lately translated the writings of Meno Simon, into English. .

[BY REQUEST.]

The Reign of Holiness.

ROCHESTER, April 18, 1842.

C. T. TORREY : Sin-I have just received a letter, signed by your self and C. P. Townsend, (I have paid the postage,) requesting me to act as agent to your valuable and cheap paper, devoted to the rights of the poor. All well. But, alas! also to a political party. In view of the last fact, I must decline the service which you propose, lest I, as St. Paul says, build again that which ould destroy.

The time, the set time to favor Zion has come the time mentioned in Hebrews, (I think the 12th of Hebrews,) 'Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but the heavens also.' This once more significantly the removal of there, things that we would reverence and praise, making it the fying the removal of those things that are shaken; that those things only remain which cannot be shaken. What, then, is to become of political and party self-styled rights, when social, inalienable and immortal rights are only to remain? Look at the 33d chapter all that come after him. His was like an ocean, un-thought of the shortless and bottomless. 'tacklings' in both Church and State, 'are removed.

They cannot strengthen the mast; they cannot spread the sail; then is the great proy divided; the large the sail; then is the great prey divided; the lame take the prey.' May you be found among those who have part in the first resurrection, and not be joined, by striking hands with sinners in high places, in the degraded, lost sons of Adam. O, what a by striking hands with sinners in high places, in the degraded, lost sons of Adam. O, what a fullness in Christ, what a boundless store, what a several political and church parties; then on you the rich supply! Ever imparting, yet unexhausted; ever second death will have no power. In my belief, that resurrection has now commenced. The judgment is sitting. The saints judge the earth. And I expect to find sealed in this covenant, (the covenant that hath this seal set to it, 'The Lord knoweth those that are his,' all those who publish the truth exactly as it is, with a single eye to God's glory. Holiness—what the days of his flesh, he wandered from place to place, destitute and despised, seeking to bless the very hearts that would have effected his destruction. Homeless and friendless, betimes he prosecuted his great work of philanthropy and compassion. A is it? Truth without mixture. Christ, and him crugreat work of philanthropy and compassion. A
cified—him risen—him glorified; and whatsoever is godlike spirit swayed all his movements; he patientcified-him risen-him glorified; and whatsoever is more than this, is not of the truth—therefore can be ly endured the revilings of the wicked, the shaken—and, therefore, cannot stand. In this day, when God is rolling the heavens together, (which means churches and other organizations,) like a seroll,

Miller's heat, from physical fire,) but the heat of holiness is refining the gold through seven furnaces, and He has promised to draw his children through many waters, that the bride, the Lamb's wife, may shine a the New Jerusalem, come down from heaven, adorned for her husband, who will appear to claim her, with out spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, within the short space of forty-five years. In the mean time, all prejudice, passion, dominion, and party, will be done away. May it be so in you, in me, in all, through the grace shed on us as witness of his prevailing interces sion at the right hand of God, even the shedding or us the Holy Spirit, enabling us to put on Christ Then, old things will have passed away, and all things will have become new with you, C. T. Torrey, as they have, by the grace of God, with

WM. C. BLOSS.

MISCELLANY.

Your friend,

From the Christian Herald

Jesus, the Philanthropist. Jesus, viewed in any light whatever, is an extra and positical parties of that neighborhood, he reflected a few facts in regard to a sect among ing degree, and is the basis of all that is admirable the position of the posit and lovely in his character and person. We might There is nothing common or uninteresting that re-lates to him. All that pertains to his person, mis-sion, work, doctrine, purposes and life, is wonderfu

and astonishing.

If we view him as the Son of God, a thousand them speaking English—and are to be found, some in panded would fill volumes. If we contemplate him Eric County, New-York, some in Ohio and Maryland, as our King and Prince, we are awed by the majestary of his person the person of his doctrine. If we survey his birth, his life, his histohuman governments that are based upon the force or are led to adore the purpose and wisdom of him who life-taking principle. For this reason, they have uniformly refused to vote at any election for state or ple, guide, spiritual light, our moral sun, our leading star the honefuctor and friend of our race, we restar, the benefactor and friend of our race, we recognize in him a suitableness for these relations Again: if we look at him in the light of a philan

The philanthropy of Jesus was one of the most, i fact, it was the most prominent characteristic of his life. It was unbounded. His boundless love for mankind, his benevolence toward the human race his self-sacrifice, his devotion to the work he ar nounced as the business of his life; to preach the gospel to the poor—to set at liberty them that are bound—to bind up the broken-hearted—to comfort spirit out of them; they settled among this sect, mar-ried their daughters, and became thereafter good and He went about doing good. He came to seek and peaceable citizens. Of course, the Menonites are op- to save that which was lost. Such is declared to be his work : such the aim of his mission.

Not only was Jesus a philanthropist of the highest order, but the system of religion he taught is striking into Maryland; and that State, pleased with this sys- for its disinterestedness; and it labors to plant this tem of farming, has encouraged their emigration into it.—[Another good thing in these people is, that they a spirit that leads them to employ themselves in efecting good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and to build their own happing good for man, and the build good for man, and the build good for man, and the bui ness on the promotion of his. Compassion and love seek the good, the happiness of our race. Benevo-lence extends the hand of liberality to all who im-plore her aid. She turns none empty away whom her source will supply. She seeks out the needy, and blesses the sons of want and distress.

As a philanthropist, the character of Jesus was of the highest order, inasmuch as his mission was de-voted to the noblest of aims, the greatest of purpoing to it an active virtue, to awaken and quicken man's higher nature, to develope his moral, his religious powers, to bring him to the abodes of light Jesus ever had this end before him. In his endea

regard. We say he loved man with a burning love; and with suitable raiment, is a noble work on the part of a benefactor; but to feed and clothe the soul, is those who raise such a hue and cry against what they to seek out the dungeoned and distressed, and to erm the 'new-fongled,' 'disorganizing' notions of the administer to their various wants, is divine, then to

of Christians, who have preached and practised the lofty, such a noble aim, is a consideration that gives doctrine since the days of Luther; and a more sober, his character a lustre as a philanthropist. If to raise staid and intelligent class of sectaries is not to be found in the pale of the church. The Society of raise as a pananthropist. It to raise the found in the pale of the church. The Society of make ample provision for his necessities during life time, be considered magnanimous, what is it to raise the immortal soul from the vault of despair, the rembrace all that's good in Christianity; for these Menonites are in advance of them, both as to war and slavell might angels shout aloud for joy, and fill the very.—But you have the facts: talk about them to air with the music of their rapture on the arrival of the event, that gave birth to the compassionate Son of God. Well might old Simeon take the young child in his arms, and hail with joy the day of his departure. And well may an apostle direct us to his xample, and bid us walk in his footsteps. O let me feel the love of Jesus; let me possess his un-

bounded philanthropy.

Again; the philanthropy of Jesus was, it is unbounded, unlimited, and, like the air we breathe, extends to all. The beneficence of a human bene factor can extend only to a few, a family, a country. Its resources become exhausted, when too frequently applied to for relief. The fountain fails to supply ly applied to for relief. The fountain fails to supply the many streams that would go from its source. A Thornton extends the hand of liberality to various parts of a country. His benevolence may embrace the whole human family, yet his limitations will not permit him to bless all, by extending the hand of charity to all. The compassion of a Howard may permit him to visit the dungeons, and receptacles of the impoverished, the wounded, the dying in other lands efter surveying those of his own; yet his belands, after surveying those of his own; yet his be-neficence must have its bounds. And so we may say of all the benefactors and philanthropists, that

great business of our life, to imitate their example to inhale their spirit, to walk in their footsteps. Bu unded, unfathomable, shoreless and bottomless distributing, yet never weary; continually bless yet never impatient. How many a bleeding h

Thou wert nigh when the mountain streams gladden'd and the elements are melting with fervent heat, (not tianity, to redeem men from the slavery of selfishness, and to fill them with disinterested love and vir-tue; and the character of Christ is admirably adapted to awaken this principle. There had been many exhibitions of goodness prior to his day, yet the full orb never rose until it shone on Bethlehem's plains. The Christian era is the era of philanthropy. At its commencement, its Author breathed a spirit into the world which, we trust, will roll on, monding socieing its troubled waters, until order is brought

Another trait in the philanthropy of Jesus, was its individuality, its personal applicability. He loved man as man wherever he was found. Patriotism or love for one's country, or a certain community, was the most that could be said of those that preceded in the afternoon. love for one's country, or a certain community, was the most that could be said of those that preceded him. His was an original love peculiar to himself. It was not circumscribed within the limits of any geographical boundaries. It stretches beyond the limits of national politics, and takes hold on man It was not circumscribed within the limits of any geographical boundaries. It stretches beyond the limits of national politics, and takes hold on man wherever he is found. It looks at the soul, and in its reflections on its greatness, all other consideradied Feb. 9th, 1843. Thomas C. Mayberry, born Oct. 8th, 1834, died Feb. 9th, 1843. Thomas C. Mayberry, born its reflections on its greatness, all other considerations vanish like the morning dew before the rising April 12th, 1835, died Feb. 9th, 1843. Elias F. May

congregation. He preached from the mountain, to congregation. He preached from the mountain, to the promiscuous multitude below. He spake from the bosom of the lake to the assembled crowd standing on the shore, catching the gracious words as they drop from his gentle lips. His temple was the in about seven months. The average age of those ing on the shore, catching the gracious words as they drop from his gentle lips. His temple was the universe, nature his church, his people all mankind, and his doctrine, like the source of light and heat, designed for all. No man is beneath his notice, none

too degraded to share his sympathy.

Such is the philanthropy of Jesus. O how unlike Our limits will not permit us to go farther at this time. The subject just begins to open upon us, and at some other time we may give it more attention.

Kidnapping.

We notice in the Cincinnati Message, a report of a case lately tried before the Court of Common Pleas in that city. The State vs. George Buckley for kidnapping. From this it appears that Mark Howell, a free mulatto man, has resided in that city for several years with a colored woman. He was suddenly missed last fall. After this, one of the police concealed himself in the house where Howell had resided, in a position to see and hear what haplice concealed himself in the house where Howell had resided, in a position to see and hear what happened. Buckley came in, and asked the woman if she was alone. She answered yes, and he took a chair by the fire. She then asked if they had got Mark over the river yet. Buckley answered, 'no—I took him over there—kept him in jail a few days, and then sent him down South by my brother, who was going down South.' Ahout this time he was found confined in jail at Covington, ironed, from which he was discharged, on proof of his being free, and he returned to the city.

The Bunker Hill Monument celebration, on the 17th of June, (being the sixty-eighth anniversary of the battle,) will be a great affair. Daniel Webster delivers the oration; John Tyler and suite are to be present; Gov. Morton bears a part, and all the New-England Governors are invited. The procession will form on Boston Common, and march to the Monument.

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and he returned to the city.

Judge Caldwell charged the jury, that State laws in conflict with the acts of Congress relating to fu-gitives from labor, were unconstitutional and void—that the power to pass laws for the arrest and re-moval of such persons was exclusively vested in Congress, as to which the State Legislatures could exercise no concurrent power. But the Legisla-ture had undoubted power to provide punishment for the removal from the State of free persons, and, therefore, if the jury found Howell free, and that he had been removed from the State by force or fraud by the defendant, under a pretence of his being a fugitive from service, then he was guilty. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Schtenced to the penitentiary for five years.

To those in this vicinity who have not yet had an opportunity to listen to the glowing eloquence of ABBY KELLEY, and whose ears may have been filled with foul misrepresentation of her doctrines, talents and character, we would say—Go and hear the woman, by all means! perhaps you have been grossly imposed upon by others. We have heard her called an infidel, a blackguard, and other names equally creditable to the intelligence of those who use them ; but we have heard ten or a dozen of her lectures, and perceived nothing to justify such epithets.

On the contrary, we regard Miss K as a highly gifted, amiable and noble woman, and a conscientious Christian, if there is one in the world. She is capable of achieving immense good in the great moral revolution in which she is engaged. It pains us to hear ladies object to Miss K. as being 'out of her place,' and refuse to go and hear her. Why, good woman! you don't know how much she might learn you in an hour! Go and hear her!—Herkimer

army as she is now supporting. The course of Texas is plain; she must buckle on her armor once more, and with 'San Jacinto' for her motto, meet the hosts and with 'San Jacinto' for her motto, meet the hosts of her enemies with the spirit of men. Mexico can never re-conquer her, if she is true to herself. It is doubtful whether even Yucatan can again be reduced to subjection. The Yucatecos have certainly done and are doing nobly. Success to them.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce. [This is not the first time that the pious editors of the Journal of Commerce have wished success to men.—and very land the pious country to the proposition of the pious ditors of the Journal of Commerce have wished success to men-enslavers, land-stealers, and unprinci pled knaves and outlaws.]

Caleb Cushing has accepted the office of commissioner to China, and drawn from the treasury \$18,000, if son (outfit and one year's salary,) to begin with. Conthis (outh and one year's satary,) to begin with. Considering that he was recently thrice rejected by the Senate, when nominated for a less important station—that the act creating this post says expressly that no commissioner shall be sent out without the assent of the Senate—and that no law fixes the salary and outfit at the highest rate paid to a minister plenipotentiary—we must say that this thrusting both arms into the treasury up to the shoulder, the first moment after a quest appointment, strikes us as grossly indelicate, to say the least.—N. Y. Tribune.

We regret to state, that very melancholy intelli gence has just been brought to this country from the new French settlement in the Pacific by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann schooner, which left Otaheite vessel, the Sarah Ann schooner, which left Otaheite on the 23d of October. It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native king, Nicahevar, where they had been hospitably entertained, and suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station without, probably, taking proper precaution against the tueuchery of the natives. They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed.

An Outrage.—The St. Louis Democrat learns from Grant County, Wiskonsan, that James R. Vineyard has been elected sheriff of that county—beating two whigs. 'There is this extraordinary circumstance attending this election—that Mr. Vineyard is now, and has been for a year or two past, under indictment for the murder of Mr. Arndt, a member of the Wiskonsan Legislature, of which body Mr. V. was also a member. He was killed, it will be recollected, while the House was in season and both members in this place. was in session, and both members in their places.

Hurricane -We learn from the Montpelier, Vt. Watchman, that on Monday last, on the northeast part of the town, there was a hurricane, which swept away sheds, barns, and fences, in its course, and in one sugar place two or three hundred trees, and in another fifty. The mercury in the thermometer in-The Bible Society .- The whole number of Bible

and Testaments printed in the course of the year has been 215,650 copies, in 19 different languages, making a total of 3,267,370, since the organization of the Society. These books have gone mostly, not to the rich and well supplied, but to the needy throughout our States and territories—to sagmen, because which our States and territories-to seamen, boatme grants-to prisons, hespitals, &c. most of which case would not have been met, but for this Society. The Greatest Load Entirely .- The Illinois left ye

trady afternoon, for Chicago, with the largest load of passengers and freight ever taken by any vessel on tiese waters. Her passengers would number at least 700. So literally crowded was she, that Captain Blake refused to take another person on board.—De-We learn that the Hon. S. Breese (U. S. Senato from Illinois,) came very near being shot by his brother-in-law, in Bellville, on Sunday last. The difficulty grew out of ill-treatment of Breese's wife's sister by her husband.—St. Louis Republican, May. We find the following paragraph in the Newbury-

We find the following paragraph in the Newbury-port Herald of Thursday:
Stephen S. Foster, a well-known come-outer, entered the Universalist meeting-house in Concord, N. H. on Sunday forenoon last. Just as the preacher, Rev. Mr. Witherell, was about to rise to commence his sermon, Foster rose, and began to speak. Mr. W. invited him to step forward into the pulpit, which he did, and gave a very good discourse, that was listened to very patiently by the audience. As soon as he closed, the choir sung, and the recting was dismissed. In the afternoon, Mr. Foster, and about all the non-resistants in the place, attended the Universalist meeting, and listened very attentively to Mr.

Mr. Daniel Mayberry, of Gray, Me. lost five chil The Saviour, in all his movements, teachings, and discourses, sought to bless man as an individual. In his labors he was confined to no church people.

Erysipelas .- About sixty deaths by this epidemi have occurred in the town of Derby, Vt. since Octo

We learn from the Barnstable Patriot, that a very destructive fire commenced in Marshpee woods, on Sunday last, and burnt over about two thousand acres the world—the nominal church! One of the most striking features of modern love—benevolence, is its cheapness. 'There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart—it does not feel for man.' But we must close. Our limits will not negmit up to confirm to the most of the man's obdurate with the most of the man's obdurate the most close to the most of the most of the man's obdurate the most of the mos

A Sentence .- The Delaware Republican states the A Sentence.—The Belaware Republican states that train at some other time we may give it more attention. Eternity will be none too long to fathom the philanthropy of the Son of God.

A. M. AVERILL.

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been convicted of the seduction of Miss Emma Wood-burn, the daughter of an officer in the church. He was remanded to await another trial for a similar of-fence, after which, sentence will be pronounced.

The Grand Jury of Travis county, Texas, has presented President Houston for assuming and exercising powers belonging alone to the other co-ordinate branches of the government.

man, apparently young, was recently found near the whirlpool, not far from the margin of the great cataract. Near it was the barrel of a fowling-piece. It is supposed to have fain there six or seven years.

We understand that a young man named Woolfolk Thursday morning last, on account of said brother-in-law, in Woodford county, on Thursday morning last, on account of said brother-in-law's real or alleged mis-treatment of W-'s father and sister. The wounded man died in about five minutes. We cannot give his name.—Louiszille Jour.

the convict who was transported for life, is on board the above ship, and is employed as a servant; he ap-pears to be in good health, and seems reconciled to his fate, being extremely cheerful. Outrage .- A most brutal assault was ma

over to answer to the charge.

The Toulonnais of the 6th inst. states that the Em-The Toutonnais of the offi inst. states that the Emperor of Morocco had given satisfaction to the United States for the insult offered to their Consul by the Governor of Tangier. The latter had been superseded in his post, and the flag of the Union having been hoisted on the Consular house, was saluted by the batteries of

Speed -By Pomerov & Co's Express, we this morn ing received Buffalo papers of Monday evening. They reached Aloany in 24 1 2 hours from Buffalo, and N. York in 9 1.2 hours from Albany. Total, 34 hours from Buffalo to New-York,-distance of more than 500 miles. What would our grandfathers have said, if some Millerite had predicted that such an event as this would take place in 1843? What adds to the wonder is, that the fete was accomplished by means of the regular public conveyances; and may be accomplished by any body, at the expense of a few dollars. Verily, this is an age of improvement.—N. Y.

Fatal Accident .- As the locomotive was proceed ing from Lexington to Frankfort, a horse, grazing by the side of the track, being frightened, jumped on the track and was run over and killed. The locomotive was turned over and rolled down the embankment. The engineer was wounded but not dangerously. Mr. Gar-nett, a workman on the road, being on the tender was thrown under the locomotive in the fall, and unhappily killed. The passengers in the passenger cars were not only unburt, but were hardly apprized of the accident.—Frankfort Com.

ics had been entirely defeated. A series of murders, of the most extraordin

by administering to them arsenic in theirfood. A wild boar was lately shot in the Forest of Raulaing, in the Vosges, which weighed 615 lbs. Nearly 1300 shots were fired at him, and he killed more than

ry, more than thirty years ago. M. Weismeiller, the agent at Madrid of the Roth

A woman of Toulon recently gave birth to a child with only one eye, no legs, and one of the arms without a hand. The child was in good health.

An engineer, at Birmingham, on Monday week was caught by the machinery, and whirled round 52 times. He died soon afterwards from the effects of the injuries.

Mr. Gibbs, a bill discounter of London, has failed for £180,000 An eminent lawyer is minus £23,000 by the bankruptcy.

John Pease, Esq. of Darlington, an eminent preacher in the Society of Friends, is about to visit this countries. try on a religious mission.

A line of packet ships, to run between London Hong Kong, has been established.

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, X.

DR. BAYNES.

SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE No 11-2, TREE ONG experience in the prac-Tong experience in the practice of he ry has qualified him to judge of the the Teeth in all their various stages, a mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the pures.

nserted on the most approved ures or wires, so as to aid ma mastication without subjecting the consequences which so frequently have been set without care or atte Specimens of work to be seen at the icular attention paid to the ma of children's teeth. Treatmer

Persons visiting the city in want of Ton n Gold Plate, can have them accurately May 19

NOTHER supply of the old just been received at the ong which are, Bible against can Slavery ; Jay's View ; Mrs. Ch Also the following new publ Melodies, containing upwards of cellent music, mostly new; Caste American Church; The Texan R Child; and O'Connell's History o

have been treated will Y. BUTLER has got the deed of erty, and refuses to give it up. He was back twelve dollars of a mittee of this pretended school has tion book, and refuses to give it up, book of our Secretary. These are who are pretending to raise a He collected one in this city nearly sent a man out to collect for a private concern. We hope that promised assistance to our church ance paper, who mixes

The Niagara Courier says that the skeleton of

The explosion of a copper soda-fountain, in George M. Allen's drug-store, Cincinnati, on the 1st inst killed Samuel Laughtree, who was charging it. A piece of the metal was buried in his forehead.

Rev. Dr. Bailey .- The convict ship Gilmere, hav ing on board the staff of the 99th, is now lying off Sheerness, waiting the arrival of convicts from Chat-ham, for Van Dieman's Land. The Rev. Dr. Bailey,

young woman named Austin, in the streets of East oston, on Monday night last, by one Wm. G. Glover. The villain struck her, and otherwise injured her severely, but did not effect his hellish purpose, owing to the timely interference of some persons who were attracted by the young woman's cries. He was brought before the Police Court, Tuesday, and bound

Texas.—We trust the Texans will see, that any arrangement with Mexico which does not secure their unconditional independence, will be an abandonment of the great objects of their revolution, and ential upon their country a series of calamities, of which neither they nor their children will see the end. The contest is now nearly over; the present effort of Mexico to retain her lost province will probably be the last. She cannot long endure the expense of such an and the boy were sent to prison for a further hearing. Fairfield, the Poet .- We learn from the Philadel-

By the returns, nearly complete, of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it is fully ascertained that a complete revolution has been made in the character of that body, and that the schismatical bad here arrived definited

revolting character, have been brought to light in Bed-fordshire. A woman is charged with having been in-strumental in the death of her husband and one child,

fifty dogs. A man named Walsh has been arrested at Mount bolus, charged with the murder of a man named Clea

child firm, was robbed recently near Burgos, but the robbers, after relieving him of his money, quietly suf-fered him to proceed on his journey.

A Chartist meeting at Hull was recently dispersed by the authorities, and the orator on the occasion seized and bound over for trial on a charge of sedi-

ARTI-SLAVE. ry W. Wil

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A FRESH SUPPLY

Notice to the Public THE Agent and Trustees of the A

drinks it. WILLIAM JOHNSO JOHN ANTHONY, MICHAEL B GEORGE SHIELDS, JACOB BAI

THE TRICOPHEROES OR MEDICATED COMPOUND Is now acknowledged by thousands, what Iy, to be the only remedy to prevent he

o restore the hair that has fall to prevent grey hair; to cure an pearance of scurf and dandroff keep it in the most healthy, soft and glos free from all oily and greasy apper virtues of the Tricopherous, or Me are: 1st, Its bracing, strengthening perties. 2d, Its gently stimulating skin. 3d, Its producing and enc in the bulb or root, and particular receives the vessels and nerves, g to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin from a perspiration, scurf and dandroff, and a hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use the hair in beauty and health to the latest life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk from Washington st.

New State Register for 1843. AMES LORING, 132 Washington-street, published the Massachusetts Register & ntaining the New Tariff of the United State the Tariff Law, the State Legislature, the 27th gress, the Army and Navy Officers, Consuls, to Officers, City Officers of Boston, Salem and Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, Bail Insurance Companies, Postmasters, Judices, yers, U. S. Census of towns in Massachusts, Part of the March Medical Societies, State Person of the March Medical Societies. bers of the Mass. Medical Society, State apprent, Treaty with China, Boundary Question, ruptey Commissioners, Boston Pilotage, &c. & Feb 17.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such seamen as may visit Boston, that he has a excellent Boarding House for their account on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Cou (first house below the Bethel Church,) and happy to receive their patronage. spared on his part to make their site satisfactory. The rules of the house will be CHARLES A. BATTE

No. 5, Sun Court Street, Bast Boston, June 8, 1842. UNION HOUSE. THE subscriber has lately opened a get ing House, situated at No. 4 Souths The house has been put in complete right well calculated to accommodate all who posed to award their patronage. Strang the city are solicited to call at the life that the city are solicited to call at the life.

where every exertion will be made to ten sojourn a pleasant one, and that too on the a rate terms. JOHN ELY Boston Sept 30th, 1842. NEW PUBLICATIONS

UST Published and for sale Depository, No. 25 Cornhill, THE COVENANT WITH JUDAS, a sermon

TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE. By Mrs. M. W. Ch DR. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS, second b \$1 per hundred. ANTI SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1843. By Mis.L.

A Kiss FOR A BLOW, a collect ren, by Henry C. Wright.
Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, Hu

Washingtonian Temperance House THE subscriber takes this dious house, No. 15, West Centre-sit Southac street, and opened the same Temperance Boarding House, where he yet to accommodate his friends and persecutive by the week or the work or the second to the same that the second the secon friends, that he has taken by to accommodate his friends and peak city, by the week or day, as occasion in Every exertion will be made to render pleasant and agreeable, and make it a des to such persons as will be pleased to favo Connected with the House is a REES

SALOON, where all kinds of fruits, adapted on, and also every variety of refreshing Apply at 70 Cambridge-street, Boston, May, 1843.

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Charles S. Mcrton, Albany:—Jamee C. Jo ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterlow; Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Rushalle Barker, Penn Yan.

PENNSTLYANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghen, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Wat G. Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Wat G. Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Williamstonen;—Thom Jumes Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstonen;—Thom Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Jense Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Jense M. M'Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Fultol Jumes M. M'Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Fultol Sulem;—James Austin, Atender;—Lot Holl Sulem;—James Austin, Atender;—Lot Holl Sulem;—Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortxille;—A. Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster may of money in a letter to the publisher of a nesspap the subscription of a third person, and frail etter if written by himself

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